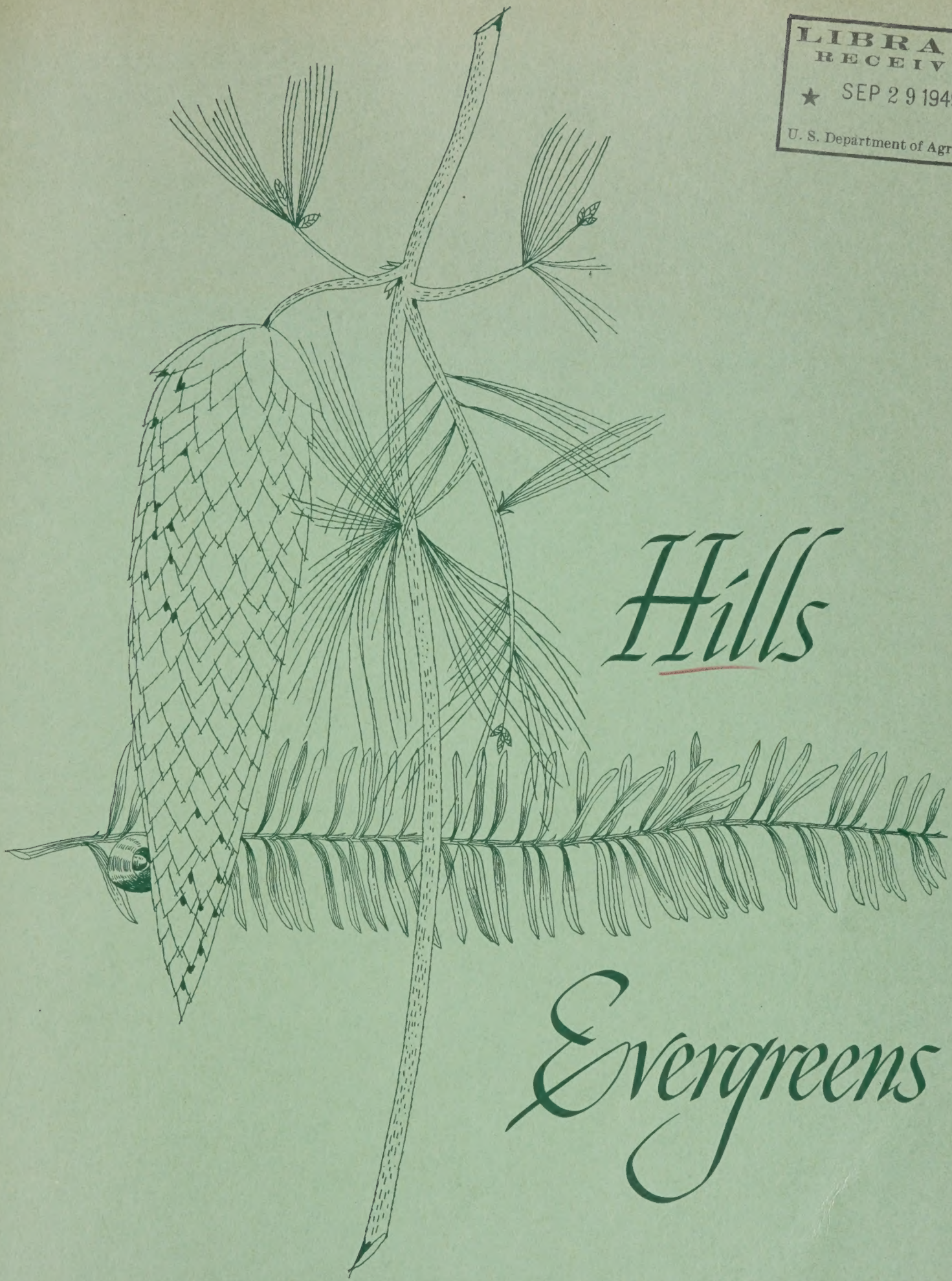


Hills Evergreens

HILL'S EVERGREENS

FOUNDED 1855

D. HILL NURSERY COMPANY

Evergreen Specialists · Largest Growers in America

DUNDEE, ILLINOIS

MEMBERS AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN

INDEX

To Old Friends and New:

In addressing our many friends with this new catalog, we are reminded that there are now none who remain of those first customers of the Hill Nursery of nearly one hundred years ago. Of the trees, however, which were planted by these customers throughout the land in the many years since 1855, there are countless thousands of venerable old Pines and Spruces which are still in the vigor of perpetual youth; giving beauty and comfort to new generations.

Frequently we receive letters from customers who write us that they assisted their parents or grandparents in planting Hill Evergreens many years ago and now wish to plant some of their own. To me, this is of far greater satisfaction than anything else in business.

It gives me pride in my profession when I read from a cherished letter in our files from that great American, Thomas A. Edison, who wrote to us many years ago, as follows: "Of all human pursuits I hold that the Nurseryman and breeder of plants stands the highest."

As for many generations past, it will continue to be the constant endeavor of this organization to merit the continuous patronage of our many customers. To these men and women, and to the others whom we hope to serve in the future, we wish to extend our most sincere thanks.

We realize that the age of an institution alone does not in itself guarantee the future of the business. We can prosper only in proportion to the satisfaction rendered our customers. With this principle in mind we hope to merit the confidence of many new customers each year.

President

INFORMATION FOR OUR CUSTOMERS

Planting Time

SPRING SEASON: About April 1st until May 20th depending upon weather conditions.

FALL SEASON: From the middle of September until the ground freezes usually in late November.

Orders can be placed at any time for future delivery. We recommend placing of orders well in advance of the shipping season. Many items are sold out when the shipping season opens. It is not necessary to send cash when orders are placed in advance. We will book the order and notify you so that remittance can be sent before goods are shipped.

Our Guarantee

WE GROW our Evergreens by the best known methods. We transplant and root prune the trees at proper intervals to develop a fibrous root system. Our trees are dug and handled by men of long experience. Many conditions over which we have no control govern results which you may have with Evergreens, such as watering, planting site, proper planting, soil conditions, injury, or severe adverse weather conditions.

There is, therefore, no guarantee whatever on the growth of the trees.

Adjustments

ANY ERRORS or omissions in the filling of orders will be satisfactorily adjusted if we are notified promptly upon receipt of shipment. In case of any error on our part, it is mutually agreed by the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not at any time be held responsible for a greater amount than the original price of the goods, and orders are accepted with this understanding.

Prices

IF NO PRICE LIST accompanies this catalog, we will gladly mail a current price list on request.

Not all of the trees described in this catalog are available in every size each season, although it is our intention to grow all of the various items offered here.

Prices are established during the summer months, and apply to orders booked during the fall and the following spring. Prices, however, are subject to change at any time without notice.

Delivery Charges

THE PRICE quoted includes loading of trees on trucks, freight cars, or express cars, but does not include transportation charges. Freight, express, or parcel post charges are at customers' expense. In the absence of definite shipping instructions, we will use our best judgment, shipping by whatever method is most practical in the interests of the customers. Small trees not balled and burlapped usually can be sent by express. Balled and burlapped trees can be shipped either by express or freight. Arrangements may also be made to deliver by truck at reasonable expense to nearby customers.

Method of Grading

WE CONFORM to the rules of the American Nurserymen Association in methods of grading Evergreens. For example, trees listed as 3 to 4 feet in upright growing varieties means that the trees will be more than 3 feet, and not more than 4 feet measured above the ground, not including the earth ball. Average size of trees in this grade would be 3½ feet. In the grading of creeping or spreading trees, sizes such as 1½ to 2 feet indicate that the spread of branches will be between these figures.

Landscape Service

WE DO NOT maintain a landscape service and do not have any landscape architects in our employ. Neither do we have agents directly representing us. We do, however, sell the majority of our products to local nurserymen, landscape gardeners, florists, and dealers, with whom we have no connection whatever except as we sell the trees outright to them.

We will gladly recommend someone in your locality, if known to us, or someone in a nearby town who handles our stock and who is in a position to serve you in your landscape needs.

Vonehron Juniper

(Juniperus sabina vonehron)

ABOUT 35 years ago Mr. A. H. Hill found this tree while visiting at the Von Ehron Nursery, near Hamburg, Germany. The variety, so far as we can learn, was thus introduced to American planters through importations made at that time.

The growth is vase shaped, producing numerous branches, which are well clothed with dark green whipcord foliage. It grows very rapidly as compared to most Junipers. It is not uncommon to find specimens reaching a height and breadth of at least 6 feet in a few years, but it can be kept within bounds through frequent trimming.

Spiny Greek Juniper

(Juniperus excelsa stricta)

ITS usual habit is narrow and columnar, having many erect branches and branchlets. The foliage is spiny, with sharp points and of a glaucous blue color. It makes an extremely dense growth and develops a formal shape, valuable in landscape use. It grows rather slowly, eventually reaching a maximum of 5 feet, with a spread of perhaps 2½ to 3 feet. It can be maintained at a much smaller size by trimming. A dry sunny location seems to suit the tree best.

A pair of Vonehron Junipers on the grounds of the St. Mary-of-the-Lake Seminary, Mundelein, Illinois. Many specimens are used elsewhere on the beautiful grounds of this famous institution.

Spiny Greek Juniper used as a group planting in Eastman Park, Rochester, New York. Creeping Junipers in foreground.

Hill Dundee Juniper in summer foliage.

Hill Dundee Juniper

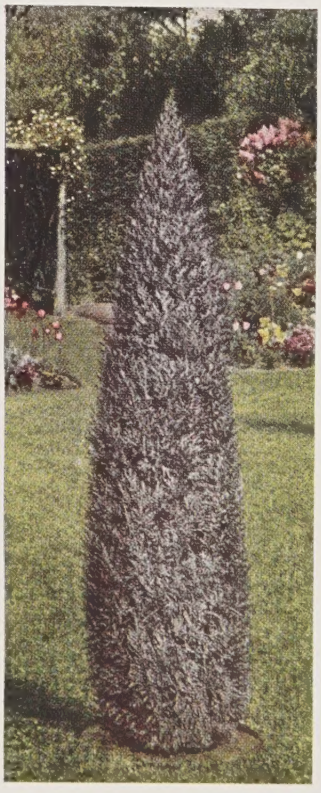
(Juniperus virginiana hilli)

A Hill Introduction

WE REGARD the Hill Dundee Juniper as the most important Juniper introduced within recent years The original specimen was noticeable because of its peculiar winter color, pinkish or purple plum color, as shown in the illustration at the right. During the spring and summer months the tree is an attractive grayish green color as shown above.

The tree was found in the Hill Nursery about 30 years ago and the variety has now been on the market about 20 years. It has found its way into all parts of the country and is an important item in leading Nurseries from coast to coast.

The picture above shows the normal development of the tree with little or no trimming, while the illustration at the right shows how the tree responds to trimming, thereby producing close, compact specimens. If left untrimmed the tree will naturally reach a greater height, probably will continue a good compact growth up to at least 20 feet. If trimmed at frequent intervals, specimens may be maintained for many years at a much smaller size.



Hill Dundee Juniper in fall and winter color.

Redcedar

(Juniperus viginiana)

REDCEDAR grows wild over a large part of North America. The different conditions under which it grows in its native state have produced a very extensive variation in the characteristics of this tree. Some are tall and narrow, some low and bushy and intermediate shapes. There is the Eastern type, Platte River type and the Wisconsin type, and other designated types. The tree in our illustration is typical of the Eastern type.

Many horticultural varieties have been selected, named and introduced throughout the world. Several horticultural forms are offered in this book, including the Dundee Juniper illustrated on this page.

This is a tree which thrives in gravel or sandy soil, and does best where there is plenty of circulation of air and full sunlight. It is a rapid grower, grayish green during the summer and pinkish or reddish in winter. It is easily trimmed into various shapes and can be maintained in a small size for many years.

Redcedar.

Hillbush Juniper

(Juniperus virginalis)

New Hill Introduction

THE correct botanical name for this tree is somewhat in question, as there does not exist any recognized name of "Juniperus virginalis." However, this is the name which was given to the trees when they were purchased originally by the Hill Nursery from Japan in 1916.

The original plants were trimmed in globe shape, and most of them were sold as such. However, those that were retained and planted in the nursery lost their globe form and developed their true character, which is the low bush, with many erect branches as illustrated in the colored picture at the right.

After close observation of this tree for a number of years, we determined that this tree had unusual merit from the robust nature of its growth, the thick heavy foliage, and the unusual fine color both summer and winter. We have selected two types which we intend to continue propagating in the future. This specimen, in the color plate, is one which we placed in the hands of the Morton Arboretum some years ago and where this picture was taken.

It is a tree which makes a strong, rapid, thrifty growth and one which adapts itself to many needs in landscape use. We recommend this tree particularly to anyone seeking a new improved form of low growing Juniper.

Hillbush Juniper, dark green form. There is also a "very dark green" variety, similar except for color.

Savin Juniper (Juniperus sabina)

Savin Juniper

(Juniperus sabina)

THIS is one of the oldest of the ornamental Evergreens, having been known in cultivation for at least 400 years. It is a tree native to the south of Europe, in the lower Alps, the Pyrenees, Greece, and elsewhere. It is a low-growing, many branched shrub, rather vase-shaped in form, eventually reaching a height of perhaps four feet. It is a popular tree in foundation groups and other landscape uses. The blackish-purple berries are an attraction.

Like other types of Junipers, it does not favor crowded conditions, shade or heavy soil, but does best in rather loose, sandy or gravelly soil, with a good circulation of air and open sun.

Juniper Foliage (½ natural size)

Meyer Juniper

Meyer Juniper

(Juniperus squamata meyeri)

THIS tree is named in honor of Frank Meyer, a plant explorer, under the U. S. Department of Agriculture, who found the tree 25 or more years ago in China.

It is an attractive form of irregular habit, with short straight branches. The foliage is plump, pointed and prickly, is concave on the upper side and of a shiny blue color. The underside of the leaves are bluish green. There is also occasional pinkish red foliage which gives the tree a unique and distinct appearance that is unlike any other Evergreen.

For rockeries, around pools, or in groups with other trees, it is always conspicuous because of its unusual growth and shape. It can be easily kept small by occasional trimming, but under favorable conditions will develop to a height of 6 feet. It is a slow growing variety which thrives to best advantage in a sunny location.

Vase-Shaped Prostrate Juniper

(Juniperus communis depressa vase-shaped)

THE original tree of this variety was discovered on the grounds of one of our customers, who originally purchased this tree from the Hill Nursery. The normal habit of growth of the mother plant is low to the ground. This type, as will be seen from the photograph below, grows in a very erect vase-shaped habit. It has an attractive grayish green color and is thickly covered with sharp prickly needles. The growth is rapid and thrifty and because of its semi-dwarf habit, it is a valuable item for many landscape uses.

Vase-Shaped Prostrate Juniper

Meyer Juniper

Andorra Juniper in summer color

Andorra Juniper showing the winter color

Andorra Juniper

(Juniperus horizontalis plumosa)

THE original tree of this variety was selected from a lot of seedlings because of its very distinct fall and winter color. It was found in an eastern nursery about 35 years ago.

We show two color plates of this variety, the one above having the attractive grayish green summer color, and the picture at the right showing the pinkish fall and winter color, which occurs mostly at the tips of the branches.

It is low and spreading, seldom reaching more than 15 to 18 inches in height, but spreading out for a considerable distance.

As with other trees of similar habit, the Andorra Juniper is of greatest interest and value in landscaping when used in groups, as a border to taller trees, for covering banks, hillsides, and similar uses.

Bar Harbor Juniper

Bar Harbor Juniper

(Juniperus horizontalis)

THE family of *Juniperus horizontalis* is a native American low creeping Juniper, which is found on sea cliffs, gravel, and even in swamps from the coast of Maine to British Columbia, ranging southward into Massachusetts, New York, Illinois, and many other localities. Each locality produces some variation of color or foliage or habit of growth, which has resulted in numerous named types finding their way into nurseries.

The Bar Harbor Juniper, the subject of our picture shown at the right, is a form of the *Juniperus horizontalis* which grows wild along the cliffs of Maine, in the vicinity of Bar Harbor.

The foliage is scale-like, soft and flexible and under favorable conditions, produces a solid thick mat completely covering the ground. Because of the attractive bluish green foliage, this form has developed a wide popularity where any need in landscaping exists requiring this type of growth.

Hill Waukegan Juniper

Hill Waukegan Juniper

(Juniperus horizontalis douglasi)

THIS is another of the large group of creeping Junipers belonging to the *Juniperus horizontalis* family. It is distinct from the others because of its pinkish fall and winter color. The original tree was selected from the wild trees found growing in the vicinity of Waukegan, Illinois, on the shores of Lake Michigan, north of Chicago. It was named and introduced to the nursery trade by the late D. Hill, who was attracted to it because of the unusual color of the foliage. This tree grows very close to the ground, so that the branches will take root, thereby spreading over a considerable area when planted under conditions favorable to its growth.

Silver Juniper—slightly trimmed

Some knowledge of the time and effort required to grow trees of this character will account for the increased cost of Evergreens as compared to shrubs. Trees such as this one shown in this picture, about 6 feet tall, have been transplanted at least three times and take the nurserymen not less than ten years to grow.

Silver Juniper—more severe trimming

Silver Juniper

(Juniperus virginiana glauca)

THIS is among the outstanding of the horticultural varieties of the Redcedar. It has been known for a great many years, as it appears in old nursery catalogs of English concerns more than sixty years old. Its most outstanding feature is the silvery blue color, which is brightest in spring, darkening somewhat as the season progresses. The new growth is of almost a whitish-blue color.

It is one of the few Evergreens which thrive over the entire country, making a satisfactory tree in the south as well as in the northern states. It grows quite rapidly, eventually reaching twenty feet or more, but may be easily trimmed and maintained in a smaller size. It must be trimmed at least once a year in order to produce the compactness of growth as shown in the picture above. By more frequent trimming, it may be grown into a specimen of extreme, formal outline.

Like other Junipers of similar characteristics, this tree is of great value in landscaping, not only because of its color, but because it is readily adapted to smaller areas such as foundation-plantings. It makes a beautiful hedge and stands severe trimming very well.

One of the interesting features of this tree is the berries of silver and powdery blue color. This is an added beauty in the various forms in the late summer.

Silver Juniper—trimmed to globe form

Chinese Juniper

(Juniperus chinensis)

THE Chinese Juniper is one of the species of Asiatic Juniper which grows in a wild state in many localities in Asia. It is a most variable form which has produced, over the many years since it has been grown in cultivation, a large number of horticultural varieties, including the well known Pfitzer Juniper.

As will be seen from the picture below, it is generally a pyramidal form with ascending branches, having both scale-like and acicular or sharp, prickly needles. One type of foliage predominates in some trees and another type predominates in other trees. The color, however, is a grayish green with slightly bluish cast. It produces an abundance of brownish purple berries which are an attraction.

It is a rapid growing form, a not unusual season's growth being as much as twelve to fifteen inches. It responds readily to trimming so that it can be maintained in a small area for many years.

Like most Junipers, it thrives best in rather open, sunny locations in light, well drained soil.

It is commonly used in all sections of the country with satisfactory results.

Hill Silver Juniper

(Juniperus scopulorum hilli)

THE *Juniperus scopulorum* is a native American species of Juniper which extends over a wide range from north to south, beginning in South Dakota and Montana and extending down through Colorado, mostly in the Rocky Mountains. This species of Juniper was a hobby of the late D. Hill, who selected various types of unusual color and form from native trees, as well as many selections from nursery grown seedlings.

At various times there have been a dozen or more name varieties grown in our Nursery. One of these forms is the Hill Silver Juniper pictured below. Like many trees of this family, it has a very light, frosty blue foliage which is more pronounced in hot dry climates. For this reason, all trees of this family are more popular in the Southwest than elsewhere.

Blue Columnar Chinese Juniper

(Juniperus chinensis columnaris)

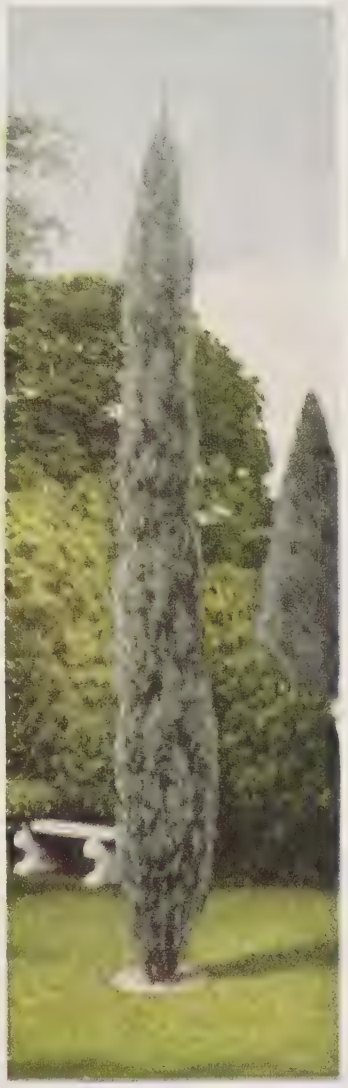
AMONG the most popular forms of the Chinese Juniper is this narrow spirelike variety which was introduced to planters perhaps thirty-five years ago by the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry. The tree was one of the many discovered and brought home from China by Frank Meyer, plant explorer.

It is possible to grow this variety into an extremely narrow form only a few inches in diameter and reaching a height of twelve or fifteen feet. Such shape, however, requires some trimming of the side branches.

The foliage is sharp and prickly and of a bluish green color.

There is also a Green Columnar Chinese Juniper, not being grown by the Hill Nursery at the present time.

Chinese Juniper



Blue Columnar Chinese Juniper

Hill Silver Juniper

Canaert Juniper

Canaert Juniper

(Juniperus virginiana canaerti)

DURING the years that the various forms of the Redcedars have been cultivated, there have been hundreds of types selected because of some outstanding feature of color, foliage or form. Some of these varieties were so outstanding in their good qualities that they have survived in spite of other new trees which have been developed. The Canaert Juniper is one which originated in one of the European nurseries sometime prior to 1880, as it is mentioned in books of reference of that period.

It has for its main point of merit an extremely rich, dark green foliage, heavily tufted. Unlike some forms of Redcedar, the color of the Canaert Juniper is attractive during the winter, as it continues its rich color nearly all season.

Many specimens are covered with an abundance of powdery blue or purplish berries, which frequently hang in large clusters, making a beautiful contrast to the dark green foliage.

It is a tree which requires a certain amount of training when it is small to insure its development into a compact, shapely specimen, such as the picture shown at the left. When small in nursery rows, the Redcedar is usually staked up and the long side shoots are trimmed off. Without this early trimming, the tree grows in a rather loose, open habit.

It is one of the most popular of all Junipers of upright growth for foundation plantings, entrances and similar uses.

Occasional specimens will be seen up to a height of perhaps twenty feet or more, but they seldom grow larger than that and may be kept at a considerably smaller size by proper attention in pruning.

Keteleer Juniper

(Juniperus chinensis keteleeri)

THIS is a variety originated by, or at least named in honor of, Keteleer, a French nurseryman, born in Belgium. It is a broad pyramid in habit with ascending branches. The scale-like foliage is rather loosely arranged on the branchlets and is of a bright green color. Unlike some of the Upright Junipers, this tree grows with a stiff, straight trunk, so that it does not require staking as is the case with some other types. Normal development will probably run from twelve to fifteen feet.

Adult or Scale-Like Juniper Foliage, with Berries

There appears to be some difference of opinion as to the exact botanical status of this variety. Most books of reference classify it as a variety of *Juniperus Virginiana,* but according to our own observations over many years, we prefer to consider this tree as a variety of *Juniperus Chinensis.*

The berries borne on some of the trees are of large size, three or four times the size of berries found on Canaert Juniper and Redcedar.

Keteleer Juniper

Burk Juniper

Burk Juniper

(Juniperus virginiana burki)

THIS is one of the newer forms of the Redcedar. A narrow pyramid covered with rather coarse, dense, steel blue foliage. The color is considered by some nurserymen as an improvement over the old well known Silver Juniper (Page 12), which it somewhat resembles. It is an easy tree to shape up, and will develop into a specimen with less attention than some of the other *Juniperus virginiana* forms. The tree used in our picture above is a specimen on the grounds of the Morton Arboretum and represents a nearly matured specimen.

Blue Coast Juniper

(Juniperus virginiana horizontalis glauca)

THIS variety is now for the first time described and illustrated in our descriptive catalog. Many years ago, Prof. Sargent, who was at that time head of the Arnold Arboretum, had observed some Redcedars growing on the high cliffs along the coast of Maine, which were growing in a low prostrate form due to the constant winds. He was curious to know whether specimens propagated from these trees would reproduce the characteristics of the parent tree, so he sent wood for propagating to the Hill Nursery asking us to grow some of these trees and report to him. Curiously, the growth of the new tree was exactly like that of the parent plant. These trees have a bright bluish color with very stiff branches and thick rugged foliage.

Irish Juniper

(Juniperus communis hibernica)

THE Irish Juniper is a horticultural variety of the common Juniper of Europe. It is one of the oldest ornamental Evergreens, having long been in popular use because of its spectacular form. The foliage is prickly, light green above and whitish beneath.

It grows with numerous stems, vertically from the base of the tree. It is slightly tender except in localities having mild winters, and it is frequently burned on the tips. It also has the disadvantage of being easily damaged by snow.

Irish Juniper

Blue Coast Juniper

Japanese Juniper

Hill Japanese Juniper

(Juniperus procumbens nana)

An Unusual Novelty

THIS interesting oddity was selected in the Hill Nursery. It is of extremely dwarf and compact growth, the foliage being finer and forming an impenetrable mat.

This is an ideal subject for rock work, or any planting on a miniature scale. The picture shows its extremely dwarf character.

A single specimen of Sargent Juniper

The Hill Japanese Juniper

Japanese Juniper

(Juniperus procumbens)

THIS is one of the best known of the prostrate Junipers introduced to America many years ago from Japan. It is a plant with wide spreading creeping stems, bluish green. It has sharply pointed leaves marked on the upper surface with two white lines giving it a glaucous color. The foliage is thick and heavy, maintaining an attractive color at all seasons. It is among the most hardy of all creeping Evergreens.

Old plants will reach considerable diameter, perhaps eight feet or ten feet with only a height of a few inches. It is easy to keep it trimmed, however, and confined to a small area. Like other creeping forms, it is usually best to plant several small trees together in a group.

Group planting of Sargent Juniper

Sargent Juniper

(Juniperus chinensis sargenti)

THIS is a native Juniper of Japan discovered there by Prof. Sargent of the Arnold Arboretum about 50 years ago. It has proven most satisfactory in every way, growing freely and maintaining a neat low, wide spreading formation of foliage, which makes it an ideal ground cover. It is perfectly hardy, and thrives under severe conditions.

The planting, which is shown in the above picture, is made up of several trees growing together. It is not a tree which is of much interest as a single specimen, but when used as a border to taller trees, for terraces, rock gardens, covering banks, and similar uses, it is one of the most satisfactory of all creepers.

There are two distinct types, one with green foliage slightly different in texture, and the other with bluish foliage as shown in our colored print.

It does not grow more than eight or twelve inches in height, but spreads out along the ground for considerable distance.

Foliage of the Golden Pfitzer Juniper. Growing habit is similar to picture below

Pfitzer Juniper in foundation planting

Hill Golden Pfitzer Juniper

(Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana aurea)

THE original tree of the Hill Golden Pfitzer Juniper was discovered in a shipment of small Pfitzer Junipers which were sent from the D. Hill Nursery Company to a nurseryman customer in Virginia in 1923.

We purchased this tree with exclusive rights for propagation for the sum of $1000 in 1928. It has been on the market now for several years, and has been planted in all sections of the country.

We offer this interesting tree with full assurance to our customers that it is in every way similar to and equal to the well known green form pictured on this page, except for color. By attention to staking and pruning when small, it may be grown in whatever habit you prefer to give your Pfitzer Juniper: upright, regular spreading form, or low prostrate habit.

The foliage comes out a clear canary yellow with many of the new stems yellowish. It loses some of its bright color during the summer, and during the winter it is nearly green.

Unlike most golden forms which are rather weak growers, this tree is a strong robust grower, adding an interesting note of color among other trees.

Ornamental planting of Pfitzer Juniper

Pfitzer Juniper

(Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana)

THIS is one of the most important ornamental varieties of Evergreens ever produced. It is widely planted throughout America, and is an important part of ornamental landscape planting in every section of the country.

It originated about 40 years ago in Pfitzer Nursery near Berlin, Germany, and was introduced to planters by Ludwig Spaeth, prominent German nurseryman and horticulturist.

The tree naturally grows in a low wide spreading habit, but is frequently staked up when small in nurseries so that it grows into a somewhat taller tree. It will stand considerable shade and crowding, which makes it a great favorite for foundation planting.

Dwarf Alberta Spruce

Dwarf Alberta Spruce

(Picea Glauca Conica)

ONE of the most interesting oddities among Evergreens. It is of extremely narrow, pyramidal growth, thickly covered with short, close set twiggy branches and clothed in grass green leaves. It is unlike any other Evergreen, both in shape and general appearance so that it always attracts attention.

The parent tree is in the Arnold Arboretum, at Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts. It was found in the Canadian Rockies at Lake Laggan in 1904, by Mr. J. G. Jack, of the Arnold Arboretum staff. Its annual growth is only one-half inch to one inch so that many years are required to raise the trees in the nursery. As it must be grown by small cuttings or grafts, at least ten to twelve years growth is represented in one to two foot trees.

Some of the oldest trees in the country are about five feet high, still retaining their characteristic habits.

It is perfectly hardy in this climate, but there is only one danger for which we must look out. If exposed to the south this little tree may be burned by the winter sun and winds. Snow which easily collects in the dense branches will, if melted by the sun, change to ice and have the effect of a lens. No serious damage will then result, except a browning and shedding of some of the needles. It is advisable, therefore, to shade it toward the south during winter. This is easily done by fastening a piece of burlap to two stakes, setting at the south side of the trees. It prefers a partially shaded, rather moist location, and winter protection is then unnecessary. We can speak from experience as we have tested a group of trees on our own grounds for the last 20 years.

Many planting uses suggest themselves for this little tree. For formal effect in terraces and gardens and rock gardens, it is proving of great interest and value.

Dwarf Spruces

There have been in cultivation at various times, and still to be found in many private collections in parks and arboretums, hundreds of curious dwarf varieties of Spruces. We have had 20 or more of these dwarf forms in the Hill Nursery, which we have propagated at various times. While they are of interest to anyone making a hobby of such items, they are of limited use. Our present offering of Dwarf Spruces consists of the Dwarf Alberta Spruce, described on this page, and the Nest Spruce shown on page 20.

Black Hills Spruce

(Picea glauca densata)

FOR many years, the Black Hills Spruce has been a favorite among the green Spruces due to its compact and symmetrical growth, even in the very small trees. Trees only a foot or more in height have the same compactness and symmetrical form found in older specimens. This tree is considered to be a close relative of the White Spruce having developed its habit of compact and slow growth through long centuries of adverse growing conditions in the Black Hills.

Its foliage varies from green to bluish tint. Some are remarkable for their blue color, but all are a bright fresh attractive shade of green or blue.

When fully matured, trees will reach from 25 feet to 50 feet with a spread of branches 10 feet or 12 feet in diameter.

Because of this attractive form, it is suitable for use as individual specimens, for backgrounds, screens, borders, and windbreaks. It should not be used in foundation planting, although it is often planted with such purposes. It will remain small a number of years, but will eventually grow too large for such a use. It should be planted where it has sun most of the day.

For several years the tree has been known under the name of *Picea canadensis albertiana*, but the new name, as recommended by Standardized Plant Names, 1942 edition, is *Picea glauca densata*.

This tree has been grown by the Hill Nursery for many years, and was first brought to the attention of planters by D. Hill, who first offered it in his catalogs.

Black Hills Spruce

Colorado Blue Spruce

(Picea pungens glauca)

FEW Evergreens have had the popularity of the Blue Spruce. The seedling form known as the Colorado Blue Spruce is native to an extensive region in the Rocky Mountains extending from New Mexico north, most extensively in Colorado. It is a magnificent tree in its native stands. Those of the most bluish color are found in deep gorges of high altitudes. When grown from seed, only a small portion of the trees develop the bright blue color. A great majority are of greenish cast with a slightly bluish tendency. Like many brighter colored trees, the bluish color is a bloom or sheen, a sort of powdery substance on the outside of the needles, such as on a plum or grape. The color is more pronounced during the late spring and summer months, and as the season wears on with rains and snows, most of the blue color disappears. For this reason, you cannot judge the color of the Blue Spruce except during the time it is in its new growth.

A distinction is usually made in offering such trees. The green ones are called Colorado Green Spruce, while the blue trees are called Colorado Blue Spruce.

Moerheim Spruce

(Picea pungens moerheimi)

TWENTY or twenty-five years ago, a selected Blue Spruce was placed on the market by European nurserymen under the name of Moerheim Spruce. This is said to be an improvement over the Koster variety, but it has not thus far been available in sufficient quantities to interfere to any extent with the sale of the Koster Blue Spruce.

"The Colorado Blue Spruce is the handsomest tree on the Rocky Mountain Trail. A fluffy, silver-tipped, flowing robe it wears. It hears the call and scold of squirrel and the echoes in the canyon. At its feet, the water ouzel sings and the chipmunk plays. By it the columbine blooms. Near by, in autumn, the white-limbed aspens shake their golden leaves. On its frosty top sits the haughty, handsome wit, the crested jay. A playground are its arms for child-like, cheery chickadees. The Silver Spruce is an evergreen poem of the wild and gets into one's heart like a hollyhock."—
Enos A. Mills.

Colorado Blue Spruce

Koster Blue Spruce

Koster Blue Spruce

(Picea pungens kosteriana)

Glistening Silver Blue in Color

ONE of the most spectacular of all Evergreens because of its brilliant, glistening, silvery blue color is the Koster Blue Spruce. Originally this was a selected seedling which proved to be of exceptional choice color. It was found in the Koster Nursery, one of the old horticultural establishments in Holland from where it was sent to America many years ago. It is necessary to grow these trees from grafts, a process which has been very difficult because of the small percentage of trees which usually survive the grafting process. Furthermore, it requires long painstaking care through a series of transplanting, staking, root pruning, and careful trimming to develop choice shapely trees. This fact accounts for the extra cost of Koster Blue Spruce. Usually these trees sell for a higher price than any other tree of similar size.

The Hill Nursery has been growers of the Koster Blue Spruce for a great many years, and while we produce these trees in large quantities, we are frequently sold out on many sizes.

Norway Spruce

Norway Spruce Foliage (½ natural size)

Norway Spruce

(Picea excelsa)

THIS Spruce is very likely more familiar, at least to persons in northern and eastern states, than any other of the old Evergreens. It has been planted for so many years, and so extensively, that it is looked upon almost as a native tree. Its tall, drooping, dark, somber green color is a familiar sight on country roads, in old cemeteries, and around farm homes. This tree together with the Larch and Scotch Pine comprised the first planting made in the Hill Nursery in 1855.

The Norway Spruce is the common native Spruce of northern Europe. It is found in Russia, Scandinavian countries, Germany, and elsewhere. Because of its wide distribution, there is some variance in the characteristics of trees from different localities. Generally seed collected from northern sources produces the most satisfactory trees.

It is a thoroughly hardy, robust, and thrifty tree, which grows rapidly, and under favorable conditions reaches very old age. It thrives on both damp and high ground, and is a great favorite for windbreaks, shelters, screens, and Christmas Trees. It will doubtless remain for generations to come one of the most familiar sights in American landscapes, particularly in the central states. It still is the largest selling Spruce.

Nest Spruce

(Picea excelsa nidiformis)

IT WAS found in cultivation near Hamburg, Germany, and described in 1906 as "a round plate-like, fan-forming form with a dense nest-like mass of branchlets where the leading shoot should be." It is of such extra dense form, and so densely branched that one wonders how the light ever gets to the lower branches. Branchlets grow in tight layers, the whole forming a dense impenetrable head. It grows slowly, ¾ inch to 1¾ inch yearly. Ultimate size is a matter dependent entirely upon conditions.

"WITCHES-BROOMS"

Many dwarf forms of Spruce have originated from sports on branches of an otherwise normal tree. Most people have noticed these curious nest-like conglomerations of branchlets that occur at times on trees and are familiarly known as "witches-brooms." These are said to arise from several causes, such as insect irritation or sap constriction. It has been found that cuttings or grafts taken from such growths, produce plants similar to the broom—"Dwarf and Slow Growing Conifers," Hornibrook.

Nest Spruce

The beautiful Hemlock. Its certain charming gracefulness belongs to it alone

Foliage of Hemlock (½ natural size)

THE NAME TSUGA

"In the beginning of scientific botanical practice the hemlock was included with the pines. It was labeled Pinus Canadensis *by Linnaeus in 1763. Michaux, the French botanist, in 1796 grouped it with the firs and named it* Abies Canadensis, *while later scientists included it with the spruces and called it* Picea Canadensis. *It was the celebrated Austrian botanist, Stephen Ladislaus Endlicher (1804–1849) who in 1847 used the name "Tsuga" which is the Japanese name for the hemlock, as a section in his genus Pinus. Later Elie Abel Carriere (1816–1896) a famous French botanist, in 1855, classified all the hemlocks into a separate family group under the generic name Tsuga. Thus this important section of our North American conifers bears a Japanese name, given it by an Austrian, confirmed by a Frenchman and now accepted by scientists generally."*

THE HEMLOCK ARBORETUM BULLETIN NUMBER 3

Canada Hemlock

(Tsuga Canadensis)

MOST *graceful of all Evergreens* is the title often bestowed on the Hemlock. Certain it is that few Evergreens can claim the charms of this tree, both in youth and in its elder years. Its long branches droop gracefully to the ground, and the branchlets bend willingly to the breeze.

The common shape of the tree is conical, tapering evenly from a broad base to a long straight thrifty shoot. Most trees have a single main stem, but low wide-spreading trees may have several stems.

In cultivation, when planted by itself in the open, it will develop a height of 25 feet or more with a spread of branches 10 or 12 feet wide. It is most often used in connection with other trees, when the growth is retarded a great deal. Forest trees often develop into great specimens. It is not wise to plant the Hemlock in open dry windswept places. It likes the north side of buildings, a partially shaded hillside or a partly protected spot.

The needles are soft and delicate, not more than ¼ to ½ inch long. The color is dark green on top, glaucous or whitish beneath.

Because of its flexible branches, it can be severely trimmed, which accounts for its being used in foundation groups and elsewhere, in small spaces. When trimmed it can be made to grow very close, compact and shapely. As a screen or hedge, Hemlock is greatly admired as it bears the shears well and grows thriftily in hedges.

An ideal location for Hemlocks. A shady hillside. A quiet and restful spot

Genuine True Dwarf Type

MUGHO PINE

The Leading Dwarf Evergreen

This specimen growing in Western New York shows about the ultimate development under ideal growing conditions

Young specimen in full new growth

THE Hill Mugho Pine has been one of our specialities for a great many years. It is a tree which grows in various habits, depending upon the source of the seed and upon the attention given to pruning young plants. This type is the true many-stemmed, low branched, dwarf type, the seed of which comes from a limited area in high elevations in a certain locality in Europe.

It does not have one main stem or trunk, but numerous side branches which branch out close to the ground, spreading horizontally and then turning upward in open regular growth. The color is deep green summer and winter, although color of foliage usually is somewhat lighter in poor thin soil.

As will be seen from the pictures on this page, the tree will, under favorable conditions, spread out to a considerable size, reaching a height of perhaps six feet. It is possible, however, to keep the tree within a much smaller size. Those shown in the bed planting at the bottom of the page were maintained in this size of only a few inches high for more than 10 years.

Hill Mugho Pine is a tree which is fairly tolerant of shade, and will grow on the north side or shady side of a building quite successfully, if kept in a good cultivated, fertilized condition. It is an outstanding dwarf Evergreen. It finds a place in foundation plantings around small homes where trees of low growth are needed.

Pine foliage. (½ natural size)

Bed planting of trimmed specimens of Hill Mugho Pine

Austrian Pine

(Pinus nigra)

(Picture at left)

THE one Pine which unquestionably stands in greatest favor, at least in the Middle West, is the Austrian Pine. Few trees show such remarkable resistance to the trying conditions of city planting. Gas and smoky atmosphere have little effect on its growth. It also proves very satisfactory for seashore planting.

The numerous, rough branches are placed regularly around the tree and impart a massive appearance. The rather long, rigid, dark green leaves are remarkably beautiful when viewed from a distance. It also adapts itself to almost every soil and situation, but prefers a rich, light loam, with a well drained subsoil and in such grows rapidly, and speedily forms a tree. Taking into account its rapidity of growth and the certainty with which it will produce an effect, and owing also, in a great measure, to the peculiar prominence of its general outline, we consider it unrivalled.

It has such a rich, deep, green color that it is known in some parts of Europe as the Black Pine. The needles are two in a sheath, straight and slender, and four to five inches long.

In older trees which are planted in the open the branch spread often nearly equals the height.

Scotch Pine

(Pinus sylvestris)

(Picture at right)

IN CULTIVATION it is rather a small tree. Young trees are usually formal in outline, with a straight stem, branching regularly. In old age, with the loss of lower branches and the top branches increasing in size, it forms a flat, irregular growth. This gives the tree a very picturesque outline. In old specimens the bark may be described as cinnamon-brown or reddish, a characteristic which quite easily distinguishes this tree from the other Pines.

It is useful for wastelands, as it grows well on dry, sandy soil where many other Pines cannot survive. The leaves are about three inches long, twisting into a loose spiral, and giving it a rather odd appearance.

It is the best known Evergreen of the British Isles, where it formerly grew in a native state in Scotland. Here it is called "Scots Pine" or "Scots Fir."

This tree has been planted in the United States for a great many years and is a familiar sight throughout the great Central West, both in villages and around farm homes.

One important reason why this tree has been so widely planted is the unusual rapidity of growth. In this respect it ranks first among the Pines which grow in the vicinity of northern Illinois, at least.

Douglas Fir

Douglas Fir

(Pseudotsuga douglasi)

THERE are two distinct forms of Douglas Fir—one the dark green, gigantic-growing timber tree of the Northwestern Pacific Coast area, and the other type from Colorado. The latter variety is the one recommended, both for its hardiness and its great beauty.

The typical form of young trees is an open, broad, sharp-pointed pyramid; the lower branches are straight or somewhat drooping, and the middle or higher ones trend upward. It is a tree which does exceptionally well over a large part of the United States, except in the extreme south.

It is not uncommon to find an old specimen sixty feet or more, with a spread of branches up to twelve feet in diameter. The tree has a very commendable habit of retaining its lower limbs in old age, which attribute greatly adds to its beauty.

It is a rapid grower and has long, graceful branches, less stiff than the Spruce. The foliage is not sharp and stiff, but soft, flexible, and also fragrant. It seems to thrive under conditions of shade better than most trees of this type and will stand considerable crowding.

The value of Douglas Fir as an ornamental tree can hardly be overrated. It is an outstanding tree.

Concolor Fir. (½ natural size)

Concolor or White Fir

(Abies concolor)

CONCOLOR FIR grows in its native range over a considerable north and south area in the Rocky Mountains. Trees of the most desirable habit, color, and hardiness come from Colorado.

There is some variation in the color and the foliage of the Concolor Fir. Many trees are of a decidedly bluish color; others are green. Trees planted in ornamental plantings generally do not reach more than fifty or sixty feet, with a considerable spread of branches, perhaps as much as ten to twelve feet. When fully established, however, they carry a beautiful, even spread of branches and are one of the most beautiful of all Evergreens of this type.

Concolor Fir is useful in landscape work in various ways, as single specimens, screens, heavy borders and wind breaks.

"In fact, there's nothing that keeps its youth, so far as I know, but a tree, and truth."

- OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Concolor Fir

THE JAPANESE YEWS

NO FAMILY of Evergreens has created such interest in recent times as the Yews. A few years ago they were scarcely known, except in a limited way. They are now by far the most important item of Evergreens in the Hill Nursery, from the standpoint of popular interest and demand.

This great interest in Yews is easily accounted for. The reason lies in the outstanding merit of the tree in richness of color, which is maintained at all seasons; the variation of form, the ease of training and pruning, the thriftiness of growth and the adaptability to various soils and planting locations. While other Evergreens almost with exception require sun the majority of the time for thrifty growth, the Yews, on the other hand, are thoroughly at home in partial or even dense shade and will grow luxuriantly on the north side of buildings, and under the shade of other trees, maintaining their waxy, deep blackish green color. The location in which the trees grow also has considerable bearing on the character of the foliage. Persons are often misled as to the identity of some Yews because the foliage grows differently in shady locations.

Another highly prized feature of the Yews is their scarlet berries, which frequently are borne in great abundance. The berry is a cup shaped fruit, hollow on the bottom, inclosing a single seed with soft pulpy covering of bright red color. Unlike other families of Evergreens, the Yews produce the male flowers on one tree and the female flowers on another tree, so that the trees must be planted in groups with other Yews nearby in order to produce berries.

For convenience, we can divide the Japanese Yews into three divisions according to growing habit. We have the narrow pyramidal growing trees, the broad pyramids, and the bushy or spreading types. They are all trees of small or medium growth. The difference between the various sorts is in most cases a slight variation in growing habit or texture of foliage or color. We have illustrated on this page seven named varieties of Yews, which we consider among the outstanding forms and which we intend to propagate extensively in the future.

The Yew is a most variable tree when grown from seed and this has, of course, resulted in innumerable forms which have been selected by nurserymen and others as being worthy of propagation. This has brought on a great amount of confusion and some duplication of trees of similar types under different names. In the Hill Nursery we have a number of additional varieties of Yews which we are growing, some of which give promise for the future, others which we have discarded.

In the following pages we have illustrated and described the varieties briefly sketched on this page.

Upright Japanese Yew

Spreading Japanese Yew

Brown's Yew

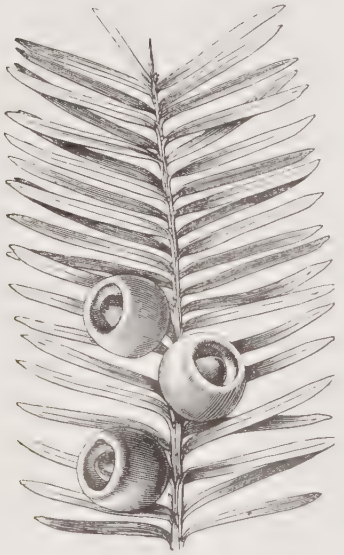
Intermedia Yew

Dwarf Japanese Yew

Hicks Yew

Hatfield Yew

Japanese Yew makes an ideal hedge and may be grown as a real dwarf hedge, or medium or tall form. Any of the various forms illustrated on this page can be easily trimmed into a hedge.



Yew Foliage

Spreading Japanese Yew growing in an open sunny location

Spreading Japanese Yew

(Taxus cuspidata)

THE Spreading Yew usually grows more wide than tall, branching out from the bottom with several stems, developing into a bush form. This tree is grown from cuttings and naturally specimens take their characteristics from the mother plant. Among the Spreading Yews will be found plants of slightly different characteristics, both as to type of foliage, coloring and branching habit.

The development of this tree is also governed considerably by the training which it receives when small in the nursery. By keeping the side branches pruned off for a time the growth is naturally more upright, while by pruning the top branches, the growth can be made much lower to the ground and the plant in this way will develop a low branching habit.

Hicks Yew

(Taxus media hicksi)

THIS is a columnar form with branches ascending almost vertically, generally growing with numerous stems. Its normal growth is narrow because of its branching habit, but by trimming when small, it can be grown into extremely narrow form. Specimens are sometimes grown in nurseries which are only perhaps 12 inches wide at the base and six or eight feet high. The normal growth is similar to the picture which we show.

It is named for Hicks Nurseries, who were the originators of this tree. It is one of the oldest of the horticultural forms, having been in cultivation for 25 years or more. It has rich, dark, glossy green color, which accounts for its popularity. We have found this tree very resistant to extremes of heat and drouth.

Hicks Yew

Younger specimen of Spreading Japanese Yew

Trimmed Globes Japanese Yews

(Taxus cuspidata)

AMONG the many thousands of Upright Japanese Yews which are grown in the Hill Nursery, there are occasionally specimens which are rather wide and bushy, without a main leader. We have trimmed such specimens into globe shapes. It is very easy to maintain them in this form with occasional trimming.

Upright Japanese Yew

(Taxus cuspidata capitata)

THE normal habit of the Upright Japanese Yew is a pyramidal form, broad at the base and tapering to the top of the tree. A common tendency is for trees to grow with several stems, and while this produces a rather bushy thick growth, it is best to cut them back to one stem, especially where trees are to be developed into specimens of large size, such as the five to six-foot tree shown in the picture below.

The Japanese Yew is a rapidly growing tree. The annual growth of the particular specimen in the planting pictured below was measured for three years. It is common to find branches with as much as twenty-four inches of new growth each year.

Unless some attention is given to pruning, the growth will be open, with a definite space between the layers of branches and the whole tree will be rather loose and perhaps irregular in outline. In good growing years trees will require cutting back at least twice during the summer.

A number of horticultural variations have been selected from this seedling type, some of them of unusual outstanding character. Nurserymen sometimes grow this Yew from cuttings, selecting the tips of the upper branches for growing into Upright trees, and using the tips of the side branches for growing into the Spreading types.

All Yews are heavy feeders and respond in general vitality and rapidity of growth to fertilizer. In the Hill Nursery we have made it a practice to pile cattle manure between the rows as much as a foot deep, and by this method we are able to produce trees of strong vigorous growth in much less time. The Yews are trees which require a fair amount of moisture and favorable soil condition for best development.

Below—Upright and Spreading forms of the Japanese Yew on the north side of a building

Right—Foliage of Japanese Yew (½ natural size)

Intermedia Yew

In the words of the late Ernest H. Wilson, it was "an auspicious day for American gardens, when, in 1861, Dr. George K. Hall introduced from Japan, Taxus cuspidata, *which has proved perfectly immune to the worst winters this country has since known."*

Hatfield Yew

Brown's Yew

Brown's Yew

(Taxus media browni)

THIS is one of the newer varieties which we have been growing in the Hill Nursery in recent years. The normal development is a graceful vase shape, somewhat more upright than the regular Spreading Japanese Yew. It has heavy waxy, dark green foliage, grows rapidly and develops into a graceful and attractive habit; was introduced by Cottage Gardens, of Long Island, and named for Mr. Robert Brown of that firm.

Hatfield Yew

(Taxus media hatfieldi)

THIS is the best known of the many hybrid forms developed by the late Mr. Hatfield, who for many years was superintendent of the Hunnewell Estate in Wellesley, Mass. As grown in most nurseries, the tree resembles Hicks Yew somewhat, but is of bushier and heavier growth, usually growing with more or less flat top, with the upper part of the tree wider than the bottom, giving it a graceful vase form.

Intermedia Yew

(Taxus cuspidata intermedia)

THIS Yew somewhat resembles the older and better known Dwarf Japanese Yew (Page 27) as it has the same heavy plump needles of extremely dark green color. It is, however, a much faster grower, due perhaps to the fact that it starts its growth much earlier in the season.

While it has been on the market but a short time, planters who have become acquainted with it are very enthusiastic over the many fine qualities of this interesting form.

Topiary work fashioned with Yews

Young plant of Dwarf Japanese Yew

Dwarf Japanese Yew

(Taxus cuspidata nana)

THIS is the oldest known horticultural form of the Japanese Yew. It has been known in the nursery trade for a great many years. It is the darkest green of all the Yews, particularly when grown in a shady location. It is of very slow growth, forming a low, irregular and picturesque outline.

Old specimens bear a closer resemblance to Boxwood than any other Evergreen, having the same graceful, billowy outline in old age as the well-known Box of the southern gardens. It has been planted for so many years that specimens are not uncommon up to 30 or 40 years old which may be 20 feet in diameter and perhaps four or five feet high.

> *"The Japanese Yew, for ornamental purposes, is the most useful evergreen. In its different forms it is well suited for growing as a specimen on the lawn, as a low mound or mass near the house, and as a hedge plant; moreover, of all evergreens it best withstands city conditions. No matter what season of the year the Japanese Yew be examined it will be found a thing of beauty. For suburban gardens as for country estates and even for town gardens and parks it is of all evergreen shrubs the most useful and satisfactory."*
>
> —ARNOLD ARBORETUM

THE YEW FAMILY, known botanically as *Taxaceae*, is composed of several genera, including Podocarpus, Cephlotaxus, and others. They belong to the conifers, although unlike true conifers, they are dioecious, the two sexes being on different plants.

In the Taxus or Yew family there are 7 species. Four of these are found in North America; one in Europe, two in Eastern Asia. Only one of the American species, a low bush, the American Yew (*Taxus canadensis*), a species which inhabits an extensive area in the northern forests of the United States, is of any importance as an ornamental tree. The other American species are scarcely known in horticulture, being confined to small localities in Florida, in the Far West, and in Mexico.

Old specimen of Dwarf Japanese Yew

This leaves only the Japanese species (*Taxus cuspidata*) together with its numerous horticultural varieties, and it is in this group that the greatest opportunity lies for horticultural development, and it is this group which we illustrate and describe in this catalog.

The leaves of the Yew are usually flat and in two rows or ranks along the branchlets. In this respect all Yews are quite similar, a fact which accounts for the great difficulty experienced in identifying horticultural variations.

All of the Japanese Yews have certain characteristics in common. As mentioned, the needles are quite similar in appearance. They produce their fruit in the form of a fleshy, cup-shaped scarlet berry. As a family they are unexcelled in their ability to thrive under city conditions and are remarkable in their resistance to smoke and gas. Unlike almost any other family of Evergreens, they survive and maintain a vigorous condition even in situations where there is but little or no sun. On the north side of buildings, under the shade of other trees, and under similar conditions, the Yews prove their great value.

Dwarf Japanese Yew growing in deep shade

Pyramidal Arborvitae

Pyramidal Arborvitae

(Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis)

THE Pyramidal Arborvitae is an essential part of many landscape plantings in the Middle West. It furnishes the necessary tall narrow effects for foundation plantings, is a great favorite for entrances and often seen in formal gardens or for markers in gardens of various kinds.

On account of its rapid growth, its bright green color, its shapely even pyramidal habit, and ease of trimming, it ranks among the leading Evergreens in this section of the country. It grows narrow trees twenty feet high, seldom spreading over two feet in diameter. Under favorable conditions trees reach considerable height, but may be freely cut and trimmed and thereby kept within any bounds necessary.

American Arborvitae

(Thuja occidentalis)

THE American Arborvitae is the mother tree from which upward of fifty distinct types have been developed, varying in color from deep green to bright golden and ranging in size from little dwarfs to tall, pyramidal specimens. It likes a sunny location but will stand some shade. A moist location is preferred. Stands trimming well, and for this reason is widely used for hedge purposes. The rate of growth and ultimate height depend largely upon conditions. It usually grows bushy at the bottom and tapering toward the top.

The foliage is flat, arranged in sprays of lacy dark green, pungent scale-like leaves.

American Arborvitae

Woodward Arborvitae

Woodward Arborvitae

(Thuja occidentalis woodwardi)

THERE are many forms of Globe Arborvitae, most of which are similar in appearance to the picture at the left. The Woodward is one of the leading forms as it maintains a natural globe shape without trimming. Under good conditions it will reach 3 feet in diameter and about the same height. It is especially good for formal designs, tubs and urns.

The variety was originated and introduced by Mr. Manning, proprietor of the Reading Nurseries, Reading, Mass., and named after his son, J. Woodward Manning. A few plants presented to Mr. Hill, by the introducer, many years ago, form the basis of our stock.

In recent years Globe Arborvitaes have been largely replaced by Junipers and Yews and other species trimmed into globe forms. A generation ago there were numerous forms grown throughout the country.

Foliage of Arborvitae (½ natural size)

Individual plant as it comes from the nursery

Used as bank covering between Evergreens

Makes a luxuriant border plant

Japanese Spurge in foreground. Attractive green color at all seasons

Japanese Spurge

(Pachysandra Terminalis)

A REMARKABLE EVERGREEN PLANT OF MANY USES

A Broad-Leafed Evergreen plant growing 6 to 8 inches high and forming a close mat-like growth, formed by planting several plants close together.

HOW TO USE IT

When used as an underplanting, it gives finish to your plantings of shrubs, trees and flowers, by covering the bare soil. It helps Evergreens to conserve moisture when planted beneath them, furnishing more of a natural forest condition. It is good for growing on banks and terraces, its fibrous roots and creeping stolons help to hold the soil. It is an excellent plant for a low border along drives and walks. It is an ideal plant for window boxes both winter and summer. It is just the thing for bare spots under trees where grass will not grow. It makes a beautiful and perpetual covering for graves in cemetery planting. It thrives in city yards under smoky conditions. Bulbs may be planted in it. It is also an interesting plant in a rock garden. It is perfectly hardy under all conditions, stands severe freezing without discoloring. It has a bright green, attractive foliage.

HOW TO PLANT

To be effective, Japanese Spurge must be thickly planted. A secret of making a satisfactory growth, where the plant is in the sun, is to plant thick enough so that the sunshine does not get at the root system. It will grow in full sun if the plants are set close together. It makes its most luxuriant growth in dense or partial shade.

Set five or six plants in each square foot of ground area or plant four or five inches apart as a border. Even closer planting than this will do no harm.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

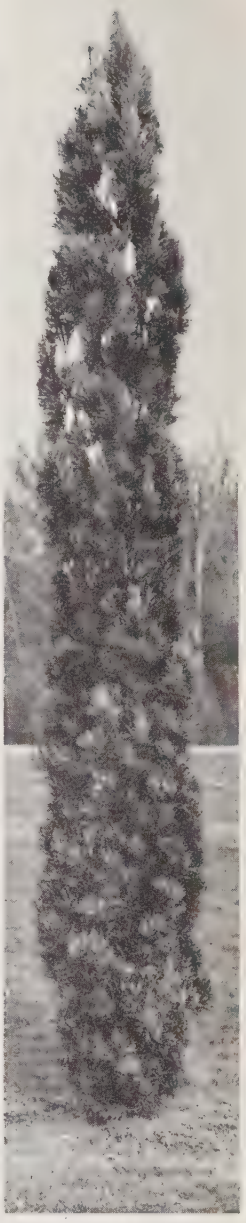
The Japanese Spurge requires no attention but improves in luxuriant growth with age. Plantings many years old are still in perfect condition. A light application of finely pulverized compost could be applied every two years with beneficial results.

It does not have any noticeable flowers, but is favored for its cool, pleasing green leaves. It is not a vine and cannot be expected to climb trellises or walls. Use it in various ways as shown in pictures on this page. It is put up in bundles of 25 and packed in moss for shipment by Parcel Post or Express.

For shady areas along walks

Japanese Table Pine (*Pinus tanyosha*)

Chandler Silver Juniper (Juniperus scopulorum)

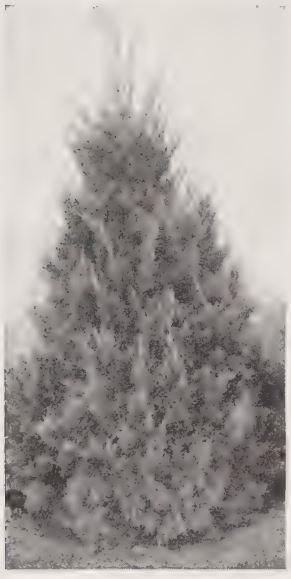


Pyramidal Scotch Pine (*Pinus sylvestris fastigiata*)

Other Varieties of Evergreens

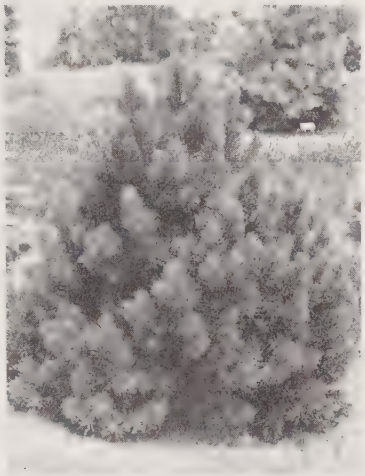
IN A large Nursery, such as the Hill Nursery, devoted exclusively to Evergreen trees, it is natural that we have from time to time many varieties in process of development which are not offered in our catalog. In this catalog there are about 60 varieties of Evergreens listed, while in our inventory we have at least double this number. A great many of these are new or untried kinds of trees which come to us from various sources.

On this page we have shown a number of interesting items, some of which are not new, but others which are here illustrated for the first time. Most of these varieties we have for sale, but only in small plants, or in very limited quantity. Some of them will in the future be included in the catalog pages along with the other varieties.

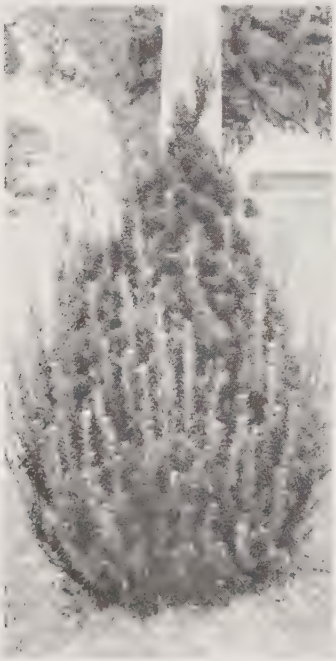


Hillspire Juniper (*Juniperus virginiana cupressifolia*)

Arizona Fir (*Abies lasiocarpa arizonica*)



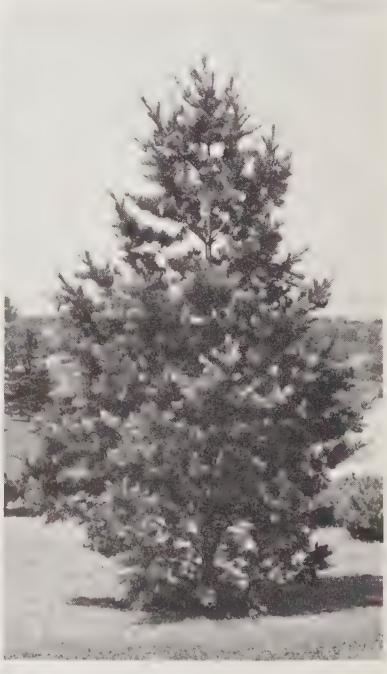
Large Swiss Pine (*Pinus montana uncinata*)



Hill Pyramidal Yew, (*Taxus cuspidata nana pyramidalis hilli*)

Ward's Yew (*Taxus cuspidata wardi*)

Pyramidal Concolor Fir (*Abies concolor pyramidalis*)



Limber Pine (*Pinus flexilis*)

These men are at work in the greenhouse making grafts, a process which requires the services of a large force of men during the winter months.

After the process of grafting has been completed, the little trees are kept in benches in the greenhouse covered with sash to maintain certain conditions of temperature and moisture.

Behind the Scenes in the Nursery Business

Propagation Department

AS MOST of our customers see only the finished product, they perhaps do not realize the great amount of care which is required to produce Evergreen trees.

The average age of small Evergreens two to four feet runs about ten years. The trees are propagated by various means and carried through several stages of transplanting before they are sufficiently developed in size and form for customers to use in landscaping.

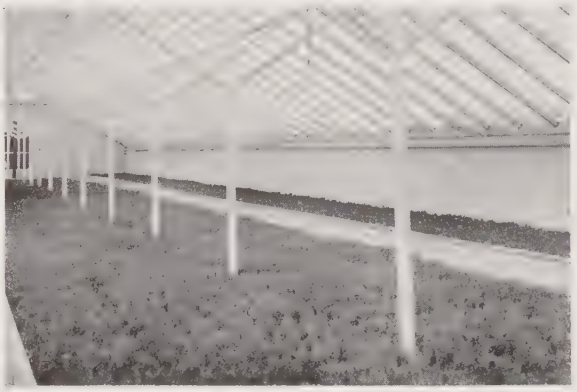
The Hill Nursery specializes in Evergreen trees and is the largest nursery devoted exclusively to this specialty, comprising at the present time about 600 acres adjoining the Village of Dundee, Illinois, forty miles northwest of Chicago. This nursery was established in 1855, having been owned and operated over several generations by the Hill family.

Our principal business is supplying small Evergreens to other nurserymen for growing on, also the supplying of salable sizes to nurserymen, landscape gardeners and other dealers in nursery products.

There are three methods by which Hill Evergreens are propagated: From seeds, from cuttings and from grafts.

The seeds are gathered from Europe, Asia and North America. Large quantities normally are received from China and Japan. Seeds are grown in beds outdoors where they produce seedlings, ready for transplanting at the end of two or three years.

Cuttings and grafts are propagated in greenhouses, after which they are in turn transplanted outdoors and carried through the various processes of transplanting and root pruning until such time as they are ready for sale. Several illustrations on this page give a brief story of this interesting and highly technical business.



Some varieties can be grown from cuttings, which are rooted in shallow boxes and later transplanted, and then moved outdoors into beds.

All Evergreens grown from seed are produced outdoors. The seed is sown in the open ground, covered with sand and also covered for the first year with lath racks.

In the Hill Nursery there are 30 separate greenhouses devoted exclusively to the propagation of Evergreen cuttings and grafts in choice horticultural varieties.

An Evergreen graft ready for planting. About 10 inches tall.

The first period of transplanting cuttings and seedlings. Trees remain in these beds for two years before being moved into field rows.

In the background of this picture are the hot beds where propagation of certain varieties is done during the late summer months. After being rooted these cuttings are carried into the greenhouses during the winter.

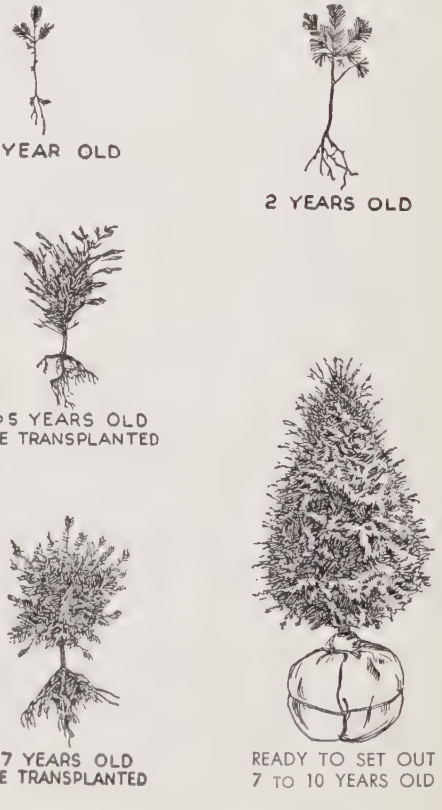
Trees such as these Pfitzer Junipers average two to three feet in spread, representing at least three transplantings in the nursery, continuous cultivation and pruning, and an average age of 10 years.

Specimens of Mugho Pine such as those shown here have been transplanted four times, are about 15 years old, and have been pruned and trimmed by expert workmen. They are planted 8x8 feet.

Large specimen Douglas Fir, which is a specialty with the Hill Nursery, require about 20 years to develop into compact, full, robust specimens of this character. They have been given ample space and kept in a highly cultivated state.

This picture of Andorra Juniper is typical of various forms of low growing Junipers, and represents plants which have been three times transplanted, nine years of age. Like all trees in this stage of development they are dug with a ball of earth.

This airplane view of the Hill Nursery shows the greenhouses in about the center of the picture. Offices and packing shed at the lower left hand. The area shown in the picture represents about one third of the nursery of 600 acres.



The gentle curves in these rows of Evergreens follow approximately the true contour of the land—that is, the line row is approximately level, though the row itself is invariably curved

SOIL CONSERVATION

IN ADDITION to the well known and highly technical problems of Evergreen propagation and production, there is another equally interesting and equally important phase to modern nursery operation. Soil conservation, as such is quite new, but its principles have long been established at the Hill Nursery and recognized as a "must." The future of the nurseryman depends upon how well he maintains the productive capacity of his soil. The finest merchandising organization and complete nursery facilities mean nothing unless they are supported by productive soil.

Foremost in the problem of maintaining this productive soil is the addition of adequate organic material to replace that actual soil removed by the digging of balled and burlapped Evergreens. Organic material is the principal agent in the development of tilth, and its subsequent influences upon other soil relationships as moisture, internal drainage, porosity, and the availability of plant food. Beyond the addition of sufficient organic matter to the soil, some areas require actual mechanical measures to prevent loss of productive top soil through erosion. These mechanical systems include terracing, provisions for removing surplus water from fields at a velocity low enough to prevent soil washing, and contour planting and cultivation. This last means, is the most easily understood and observed. The two pictures on this page both show the contoured rows of Evergreens as they are grown at Hill's. No detail, however small, is overlooked at Hill's to provide the very finest in adapted Evergreens.

Cultivation in contour planted rows of Evergreens

LANDSCAPING WITH EVERGREENS

LANDSCAPE GARDENING on any extensive scale deserves the services of a Landscape Architect. There are, however, certain small plantings around residences which many planters may prefer to do themselves.

In the sketches on the following pages we have made an effort to show some of the many uses to which Evergreens are suited and also to suggest the types or varieties of trees which are most appropriate.

These suggestions, because they are very brief, do not undertake to consider soil conditions, exposures, or other circumstances which in some measure also must be considered.

Evergreens cover a wide range of growing habits, some are appropriate for example, in foundation groups, others are not. Also among the dwarf forms are many which would be of little value for screens, windbreaks or specimens. We, therefore, offer these suggestions in the hopes that they will be helpful to anyone expecting to improve their own grounds with landscape plantings.

The first consideration is the proper classification of various Evergreen varieties according to growing habit, so that selection of trees may be made which will insure satisfactory future development of the planting. Very roughly, Evergreens may be divided into a half dozen shapes as illustrated in the following sketches.

A B C D E F

Tall Growing Evergreens [Group A]

These are the tree-like forms. Many of them resemble the common Christmas tree. Such trees are suitable for backgrounds, screens, windbreaks and individual specimens. While they may be used in other ways, they will eventually become too large for restricted areas.

Concolor Fir
Douglas Fir
Black Hills Spruce
Norway Spruce
Koster Blue Spruce
Austrian Pine
Scotch Pine
Hemlock
Limber Pine

Medium Height Evergreens [Group B]

In general these trees run from 8 to 20 feet in height and the diameter not more than 3 to 5 feet. They are appropriate for the taller growing trees in foundation plantings, entrance groups and formal uses. Some may be easily trimmed and are, therefore, appropriate for screens and hedges.

Chinese Juniper
Spiny Greek Juniper
Hill Silver Juniper
Chandler Juniper
Redcedar
Burk Juniper
Canaert Juniper
Silver Juniper
Keteleer Juniper
Upright Japanese Yew
Hatfield Yew
Hicks Yew
American Arborvitaae

Narrow Pyramidal Evergreens [Group C]

These are the trees of extreme narrow columnar habit. They are suited for uses at entrances, for sentinels and for various other uses. They may be kept trimmed and maintained in a small size.

Columnar Chinese Juniper
Irish Juniper
Hill Dundee Juniper
Pyramidal Arborvitae
Pyramidal Scotch Pine

Round or Globular Evergreens [Group D]

These are suitable for smaller types of houses, and foundation plantings, in corners, and in situations where tree forms are too large. We have included in this group some trimmed globes which may be maintained in the form by frequent trimming.

Nest Spruce
Hill Mugho Pine
Globe Shaped Yew
Globe Shaped Silver Juniper
Woodward Arborvitae

Half Erect Evergreens [Group E]

This list includes many of the most popular types of Evergreens as they form the low growing portion of foundation plantings, entrance plantings, Evergreen groups, and many other uses.

Pfitzer Juniper
Golden Pfitzer Juniper
Andorra Juniper
Vase Shaped Prostrate Juniper
Savin Juniper
Vonehron Juniper
Meyer Juniper
Hillbush Juniper
Koster Juniper
Brown's Yew
Intermedia Yew
Dwarf Japanese Yew

Creeping Evergreens [Group F]

These are the matlike creeping forms suitable for ground cover for terraces and banks, to finish off groups of taller growing forms, and for rock gardens.

Blue Sargent Juniper
Green Sargent Juniper
Japanese Juniper
Hill Japanese Juniper

Evergreens Increase in Value

When you are making your planting of Evergreens you are adding to the value of your home. Evergreen plantings increase in value each year. They add stability and dignity to the appearance of your home grounds and without question make your home more readily salable.

Wide Range of Beautiful Colors

There are many color effects which can be worked out with Evergreens. The name "Evergreen" conveys the impression to many people that the trees are only green. There are, however, numerous attractive color variations including various shades of green, blue, golden, silvery and others. Pictures in natural colors are shown in this catalog.

Difference in Texture of Evergreens

The wide variation of foliage in Evergreens should have consideration in planning your plantings. Trees with coarse, heavy foliage are usually unsuited to small, compact areas, and some thought must be given also to the combination of different types of foliage for best effects.

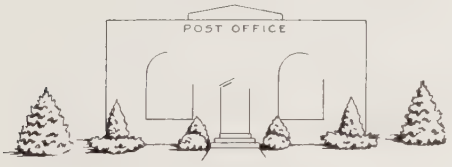
Before digging holes it is a good plan to arrange the trees in position. Sometimes, in this way, an improvement in arrangement will suggest itself. Move the trees around until the most attractive setting is found.

ENTRANCES

For use at entrances it is generally best to choose a type of Juniper, Yew or Arborvitae of medium size, which can be trained into a shapely specimen. Selection should be made from those types which will not grow too large and which are in harmony with the architecture and color of the residence.

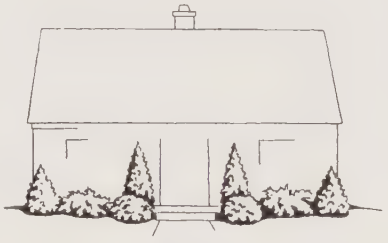
COVERING BANKS

There are various types of Evergreens well suited to covering steep banks, for planting in ravines, for use in rock gardens and other places where a ground cover is needed. Such trees as the Sargent Juniper, in both the blue and green forms, the Japanese Juniper and the Hill Japanese Juniper are well adapted to this use.



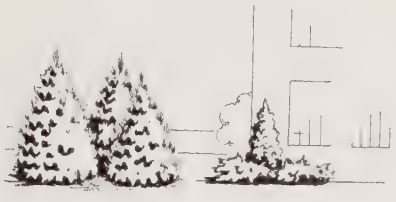
PUBLIC BUILDINGS

In recent years there has been a great interest in the planting of public buildings such as Post Offices, Court Houses, Schools, etc., and for this purpose Evergreens are most appropriate. Generally this type of building is of sufficient size so that somewhat larger varieties may be used than in the case of residence plantings.



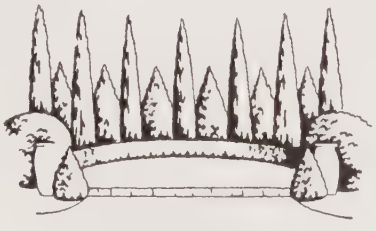
FOUNDATION PLANTINGS

The one use for which Evergreens are most frequently used is in foundation plantings. There are various types of plantings required for different styles of homes, but generally speaking planting should be confined to the varieties of the Juniper, Yew and Arborvitae families, as such trees can be kept to a confined area.



FACTORIES

With the modern tendency for the building of factories in outlying sections of the city, more and more such buildings are being provided with attractive grounds. In addition to the areas immediately adjacent to the building, there is generally an opportunity for an Evergreen planting at entrance gates, along drives and in groups wherever there is available space.



FORMAL GARDENS

One of the oldest uses to which Evergreens have been put in landscaping is in formal gardens, both for sentinels or markers, as well as for formal clipped hedges, screens and ornamental planting. For formal use the Juniper, Arborvitae and Yews are most appropriate because of their ease in training and trimming.

SPECIMENS

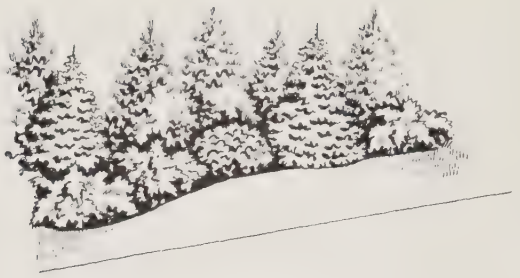
In choosing a tree for development into a single specimen, it is best to select some type which grows in a naturally beautiful, symmetrical habit. For this purpose one of the finest types is the Blue Spruce, as well as Douglas Fir, Concolor Fir and some of the other Spruces and tall growing Pines.

DRIVES

At entrances to farms, estates, cemeteries and parks there is generally an area available for an attractive grouping of Evergreens. Whether this is of low or tall growing sorts depends upon the design of the entrance, but there are Evergreens appropriate for any planting of this nature.

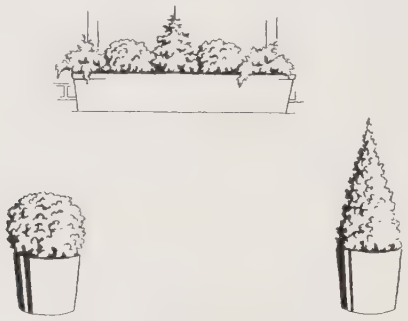
SCREEN OR WINDBREAK

Evergreens used for windbreaks or screens should be a tall wide and upright growing variety such as Douglas Fir, Concolor Fir, Norway Spruce, Black Hills Spruce, Austrian Pine, Scotch Pine and any other tree of this habit. Planting can be made of either one or two rows and trees are usually spaced from 8 to 12 feet apart.



BORDER

Border plantings for use along lot lines or for dividing various parts of the grounds can be composed of a wide variety of plant material. Some tall growing Spruces, Firs and Pines are needed for the bulk of the planting and this can be faced with the lower spreading types such as low growing Junipers, Yews, Mugho Pine, and other more dwarf varieties.

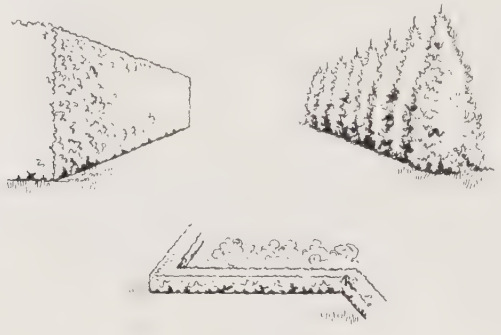


DECORATIVE USES

Small sized Evergreens of various types are attractive for winter window boxes. Various Spruces, Pines, Firs and Junipers may be selected. For use in tubs for porches, entrances and similar uses the various Junipers, Yews and Arborvitaes are appropriate. Decorative Evergreens are not satisfactory for indoor use, but will survive severe cold.

CEMETERY DECORATION

Evergreens are used for cemetery decorations in various ways, for planting around monuments, as shown in the sketch, for use at corners of lots, or in many instances, for grave cover. For this latter purpose there are various types of trailing or low growing Junipers, which will completely cover the ground, and make a solid mat of green throughout the year.



HEDGES

Evergreens retain their foliage throughout the year, respond to trimming and may be developed into either a loose informal hedge, or close clipped solid walls of green. Hedges may be maintained at a height of only a few inches or may be grown into tall screens 10 or 12 feet or more in height. Yews, Arborvitaes and Junipers make good hedge material.

GOLF COURSES

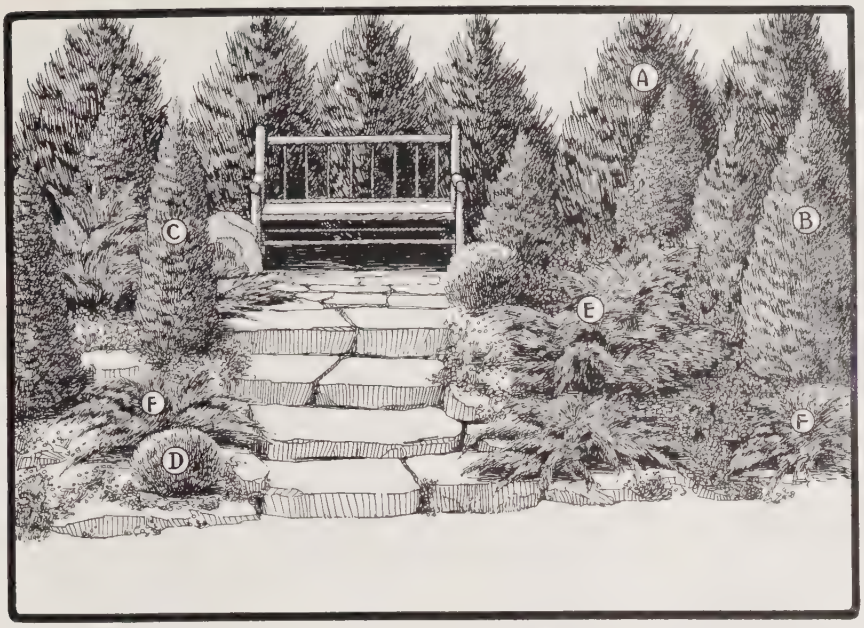
Golf courses offer many opportunities for the use of Evergreens. For use at entrances, around buildings, along driveways and also as a shelter or ornament around the tee. An effect as shown in this sketch could be made up of Firs, Spruces or Pines in any of the tall, upright growing varieties.

OUTDOOR LIVING ROOM

The outdoor living room is a landscape feature which is rapidly becoming established in most home landscaping. Evergreens have a place in this kind of planting, both as a screen to insure privacy, or as a background to plantings of flowers. Various trees are appropriate for this type of planting, depending upon the style of the area to be developed.

WOODS PLANTING

On country estates or farms, or other areas where there is a natural woods of hardwood trees, such Evergreens as Douglas Fir and some others, which will survive a certain amount of shade, can be mixed in the woods to change the character of the woodland and provide a touch of green for the winter months.



Again in this sketch we have shown the advantage of obtaining elevation in the rear of the outdoor living room. This not only gives a better view of the garden while sitting in the garden seat, but offers more interesting opportunities for the planting of flowers and Evergreens on the slope. This little nook can be constructed in one of the far corners of the outdoor living room, with a view towards the house, or some other feature, such as a pool, or beds of flowers. In a planting of this kind there is an opportunity for extensive use of Evergreens of the more dwarf types, such as the trees suggested on page 34 in groups "D," "E" and "F." Taller specimens, of course, must be used in the background.

measured and drawn to scale on ruled paper. Existing features, such as trees, walks and buildings can be located on the plan, and the other additional features to be added can then be planned and arranged properly. It is easier to change a plan on paper than to make any change after the planting is completed.

Shade is greatly to be desired in the outdoor living room. and unless shade trees already exist they should be planted in such a position that they will provide shade over a certain part of the area at least.

There is no set style or arrangement which will be equally adaptable to all homes, but there are several essential features which can be incorporated into almost any design. In the several pages which we have devoted to the subject "The Outdoor Living Room," we have shown several designs, some of which may perhaps prove helpful in the arrangement of your grounds. On homesites of limited size it is often desirable to include a rock garden and perhaps a pool in connection with the outdoor living room. This may be either formal in design, or it may be a naturalistic pool, in which case it should be arranged at some corner of the ground, rather than in the center of the lawn.

Almost without exception, any outdoor living room which has attracted your attention has as its foundation an attractive, well-kept, green lawn. Do not hesitate to allow as much space as possible for the grass. Keep the center of the lawn open, with plantings and features around the edge. This arrangement will generally prove more attractive than a type of planting which cuts up the area into too many small sections.

Outdoor Living Room

A Practical Landscape Feature

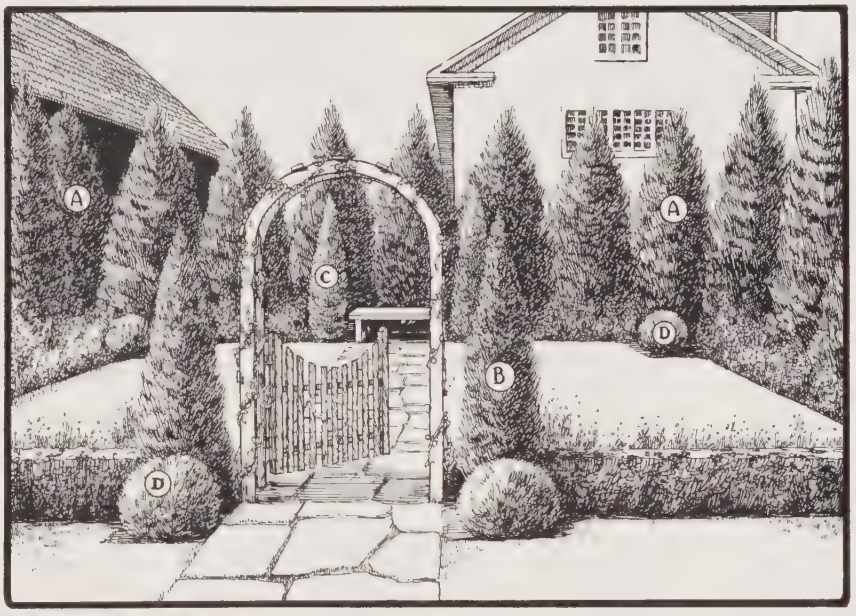
THE area at the rear of the house was for many years known only as the "back yard." It has only been within the past few years that the opportunities which these areas around the home offer have been fully realized and taken advantage of. Even today, however, there are probably less than twenty per cent of the back yards of American homes which have been even partially developed.

The outdoor living room should be practical as well as ornamental. There should be areas set aside for attractive flower beds, groups of trees and shrubs, areas for lawn games, perhaps an outdoor fireplace, lawn seats, chairs, swings, tables and, in fact, any features which will make this part of the grounds attractive and livable.

Where it is possible to make it so, the outdoor living room should be in close proximity to the house. If it can be arranged so that a vista of the area can be seen from the house itself, this is, of course, a desirable arrangement.

Privacy is another feature which must be given first consideration. Naturally, we prefer our outdoor living room to be shielded from adjoining property and from passersby.

To begin with, the area available should be carefully



Where gardens are very limited in size, it is often advisable to avoid too much in the way of garden features, but allow as much space as possible for open lawn. A low Evergreen hedge with an archway covered with climbing roses makes an attractive approach to this small area adorned only with a single garden seat. Flagstone walks set in cement are more appropriate for landscape designs of this nature than cement. Walks made of cinders or gravel are less expensive and when edged properly are very appropriate. Although this area is limited, there is still opportunity for the use of Evergreens, and doubly so, because of the close proximity of adjoining property and buildings.

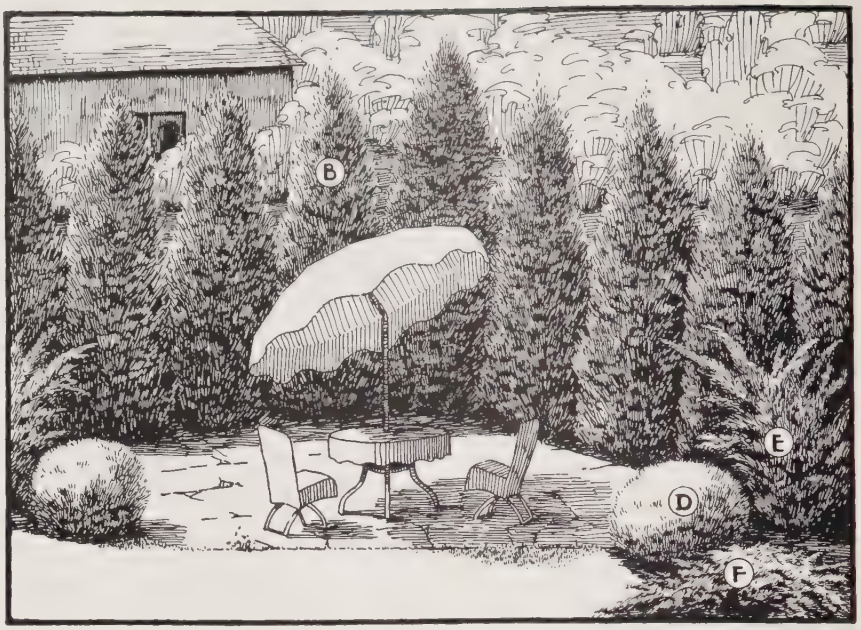
Here is an outdoor living room in good usable and simple form. A shady tree with lawn-chairs and benches on an attractive green expanse of grass. The tall trees in the foreground are Silver Junipers. The darker trees in back are Upright Japanese Yew. Low growing Junipers in foreground are Andorra Juniper.

The boundary of the lot can generally be planted with a mass of Evergreens or shrubs to serve both as a screen from the adjoining property and as a background for beds of perennials, annuals or roses. Any feature such as a garden house, or a bench, or lawn seat will generally look best when set at the greatest distance from the house. Anyone who sits in the garden house or on the bench will then have a view of the entire area.

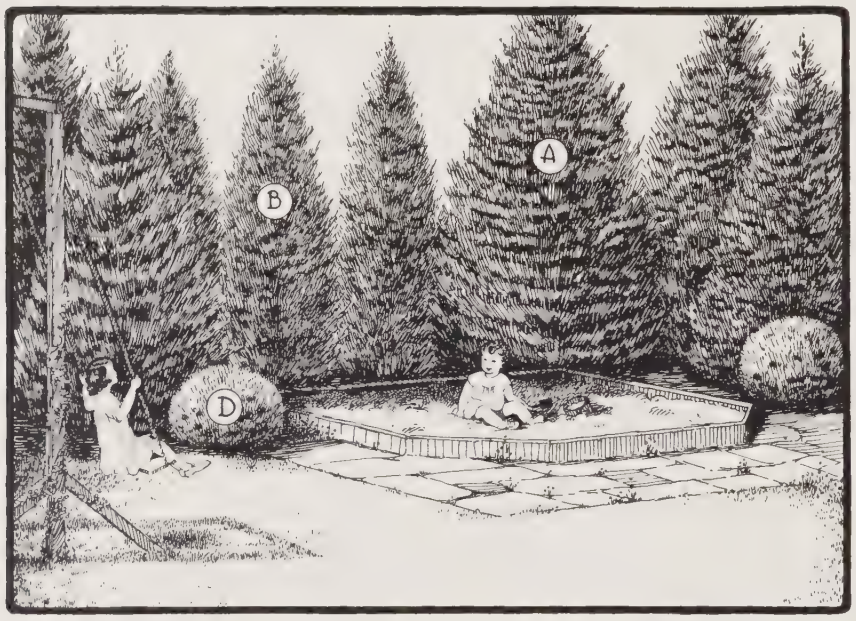
No one can explain the certain livable touch which invades some outdoor living rooms and is lacking in others. This is a matter of harmony in arrangement and choice of materials. We fine the same condition in the interior of the house. Some rooms which may be elegantly furnished, are cold and uninviting. On the other hand, another room which may be furnished at very modest cost is appealing to us and has a certain atmosphere which we can sense but cannot always explain or understand. We are aware of the pleasing effect of the whole but may not easily determine exactly why the room appeals to us.

Every family has different demands on the outdoor living room, depending upon the family, their routine of living, and their taste.

The various illustrations which are shown in these pages contain the suggestions for the essential features of the outdoor living room. They vary in their design from the formal and naturalistic treatment, offering suggestions for almost any type of design to suit the location and the taste of the planter.



One delightful feature of the outdoor living room, which is easily provided, and which will prove a source of pleasure, is the home picnic ground. There is much pleasure to be derived from lunches eaten in the open in your own grounds. In place of the table and umbrella shown in this sketch a home constructed table with seats attached will accommodate a large group. Flagstone makes an ideal ground covering for this sort of a feature, where it is frequently used, especially if it is rather shady, where grass does not make luxuriant growth. Evergreens naturally have a part in the development of this feature of the outdoor living room. Trees which are used in the background in this planting might be any variety of trees in group "B" with others of groups "D," "E" and "F" used in the foreground. The list which designates these groups of Evergreens is shown on page 34.



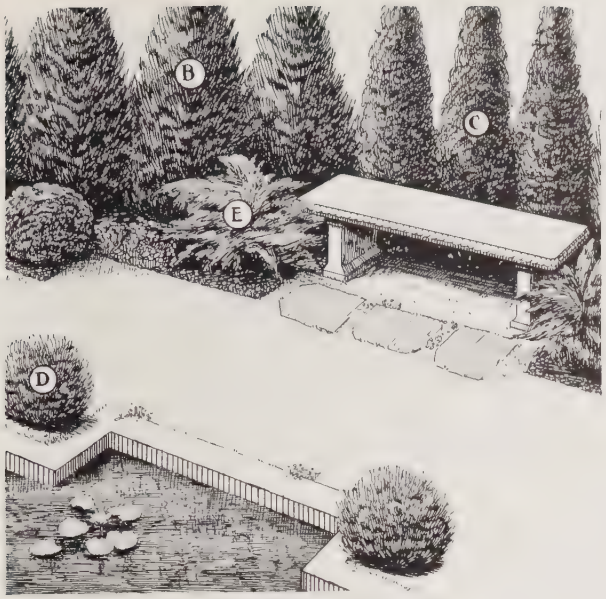
We must not overlook the children in planning our outdoor living rooms. Play grounds do not necessarily need to detract in any way from the beauty of the grounds. A small area such as this occupies but small space, but provides contentment for children. There is also the added security that comes from knowing that children are at play in complete safety. As a background for a feature of this kind Evergreens are useful. Select trees of groups "A" and "B" for the taller specimens.

In making your plan, prepare it in such a way that there are inviting nooks, seats, walks, benches, shelters, arches, gates, fountains, sun dials, bird baths, stepping stones, and all such garden accessories.

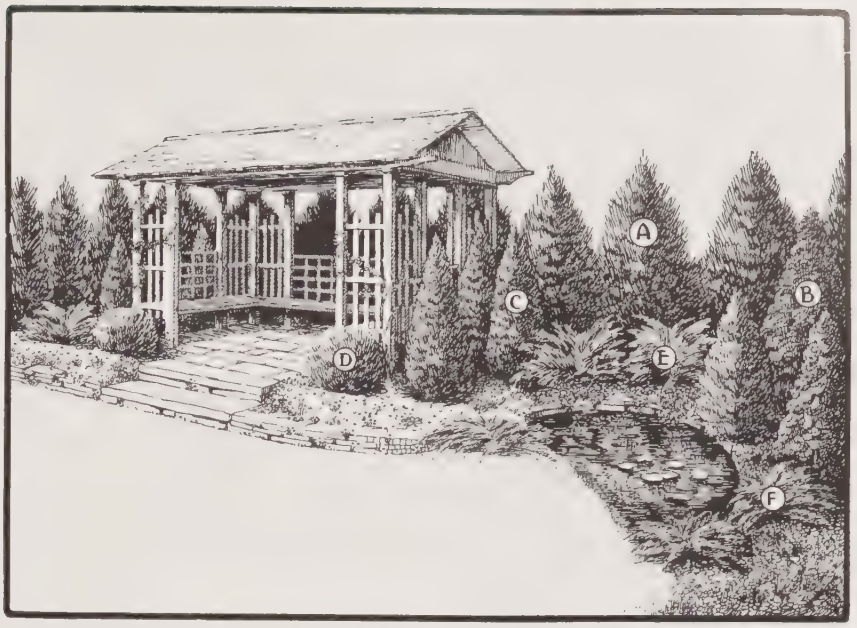
Another advantage of making a plan is to work towards a definite arrangement over a period of years. It is not necessary, when you have a plan, to carry out the entire plan at any one time; it may take several seasons, but you will know that when you have finished you have a well planned and arranged garden. This planned arrangement will be in sharp contrast to the type of planting which proceeds with poorly thought out features added at intervals, perhaps without proper consideration.

Evergreens have a very definite place in an outdoor living room. Where plantings are composed entirely of shrubs and flowers the outdoor living room is barren and uninteresting except during the summer. When Evergreens form the background of the grounds, they are on duty at all seasons. They are attractive in summer, and even in the winter when covered with snow, they can never fail to be a source of interest.

In connection with your outdoor living room nothing adds interest like a pool and a display of dwarf Evergreens. Here is where you can indulge your desire for many of the choice and unusual Evergreens of various colors. Such gardens are a source of never failing interest to your family and your friends.



At some point in the outdoor living room, generally near the rear of the lot, is the suitable location for a bench or garden seat, as illustrated in this sketch. If the bench is adjacent to a formal pool or lily pond, this makes the bench still more useful and appropriate. The various Evergreens which are suggested here may be composed of many varieties so long as they conform to the various groups as indicated. Reference to the trees which may be selected from these different groups will be found on page 34.

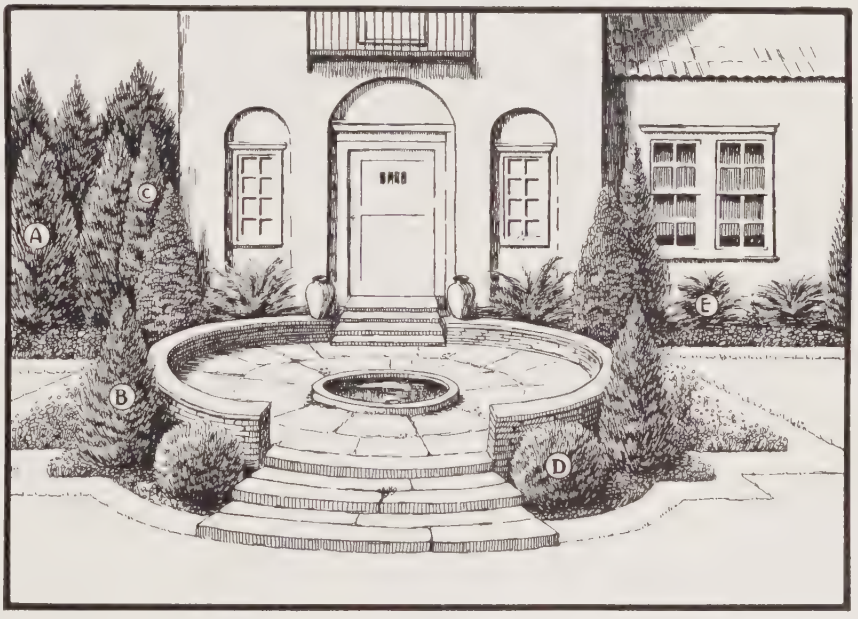


Any means by which a change of the level in the garden can be accomplished adds an interesting feature. It will be seen in this picture that the garden shelter is a slight elevation above the level of the lawn. It is approached with a rise of two steps. There is also a low wall of loose rocks behind which is an area devoted to flowers. An added feature of interest is the small lily pond surrounded with a well chosen group of Evergreens. The various groups, as indicated, refer to the type or form of Evergreens which may be selected to give this effect. By referring to page 34 a suggested list of various kinds of Evergreens of these different groups will enable anyone to make proper selection.

As the three pictures at the bottom of this page show, there may be different designs for the outdoor living room which may be used for the same grounds. It will be seen that these three sketches represent the same lot with the garage in each case in the same position. In the formal style of planting, (figure 1), the lines are straight and the areas are of geometrical design. Space is provided for beds of flowers, and the lawn is kept open except for a rectangular pool. As in the case of the other designs also, Evergreens are used as a background, at the end of the lot, as well as in groups.

In the semi formal plan, (figure 2), there is an area immediately adjoining the living room which is arranged in informal and irregular design, and an additional area in the rear devoted to a small vegetable garden and a flower garden. A garden shelter is situated so as to give a view of the flower arrangement. Note also that there is a bird bath in the center of the garden and an arch gate leading to the vegetable garden. In choosing the design of any garden of this sort, one must bear in mind that these formal designs require considerable time to maintain them. It is, of course, useless to attempt such a design unless everything is kept neat and in perfect order.

The naturalistic treatment, (figure 3), is likely the one that will appeal to most people. Evergreens play a prominent part in this plan, both in the outline of the entire garden, as well as in various groups and specimens used in the rock garden and around the pool. There is less work of maintenance in a living room of this design than in the others shown here. The open expanse of lawn, the background of colorful Evergreens, make a most pleasing picture.



While this particular feature is not actually a part of the outdoor living room, it forms an interesting approach to it. It represents an unusual treatment in the nature of a rear or side entrance leading to the garden beyond. Evergreens of the proper selection, as indicated, add considerably to this appealing and attractive design.

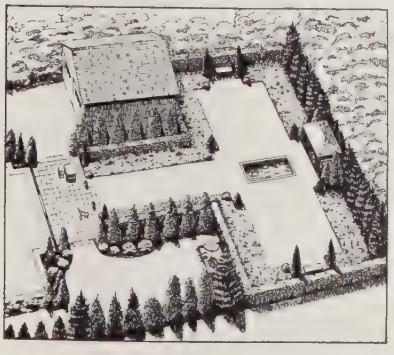


FIGURE 1
A more or less formal treatment with Evergreen hedges as background.

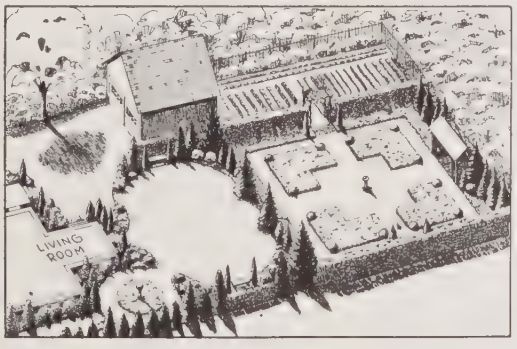


FIGURE 2
The semi-formal plan provides a formal garden and space for a vegetable garden.

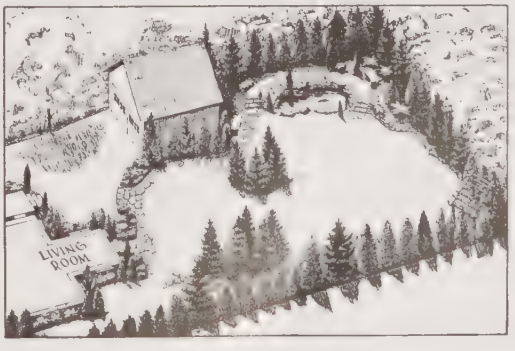


FIGURE 3
The naturalistic treatment combining an Evergreen border with a pool and rock garden.

Foundation Planting

ONE of the most important uses of Evergreens for owners of suburban homes is the foundation planting. No matter how small a lot may be with no opportunity for other landscape features, the area immediately around the house receives first attention.

There is much thoughtless planting done and many neglected plantings are seen, which add nothing in artistic beauty. The types of homes vary too, of course. No one design can be followed that will be equally attractive to all styles of houses. Some plantings may be needed to cover unsightly architectural features, while other homes need plantings simply to enhance the design of the building.

It is always a good idea to first make a sketch of the planting which you propose to make. To do this to best advantage accurately draw an outline of the house on ruled paper, allowing ample space for the proper development of the various specimens and you will in this way avoid any condition of overcrowding or improper arrangement.

Foundation plantings need not be elaborate. Some attractive grouping might consist of a single tree as shown in the two pictures at the right and left.

A few well chosen Evergreens may easily transform an otherwise plain and rather uninteresting house into an inviting and cheerful one. Particular care must be exercised to confine plantings of this kind to dwarf and small growing forms.

The above might be termed a foundation planting, although most of the trees are in the little area separated from the house by the entrance walk. Tall trees at either side of the entrance could be made up of Pyramidal Arborvitae or some type of Upright Juniper, while the low specimens are Pfitzer Juniper and various forms of Yews.

The frequent tendency of many planters is to crowd too many trees into a small area, neglecting to provide for future development. It will be seen from the above that the entire planting here consists of but four trees on each side of the entrance, the two Pfitzer Junipers occupying the entire space beneath the window. When newly planted, such an arrangement will look a little disappointing and skimpy, but with an eye toward the future, the wise planter will allow enough space for reasonable development.

The Dundee Juniper combined with Pfitzer Juniper form the back row of this planting. Directly in front are a number of Spreading Japanese Yews. While this planting is very attractive in its present form, there are too many trees for permanent specimens. Half the number of trees would make a satisfactory planting which would remain in good condition for a longer period.

At the right hand of this picture where the windows are high there is opportunity for use of taller growers, while the trees at the left of the picture, enclosing an open porch, are selected to remain low in height.

As a general rule, the foundation planting consists of an assortment of tall growing pyramidal trees and low spreading types. The former to be used at corners and in front of blank wall space, while the dwarf types are appropriate for beneath windows. The majority of trees in this planting are made up of Hill Dundee Juniper and Pfitzer Juniper.

Planters often strive to create the artistic and graceful quality found in typical southern mansions. While the trees in this planting are Boxwoods, and are not hardy in the north, an effect similar could be created by using various Yews, rounding them into shape and keeping them trimmed

This planting has been growing about eight to ten years. Because of careful attention to appropriate types of trees, it is still an attractive planting. With careful selection of varieties foundation plantings should remain in attractive form for at least 10 to 15 years. After that period they will need replacing or at least remodeling.

Where the foundation exposure is to the north the choice of materials is limited. In this planting the entire group is composed of Yews, Upright and Spreading forms.

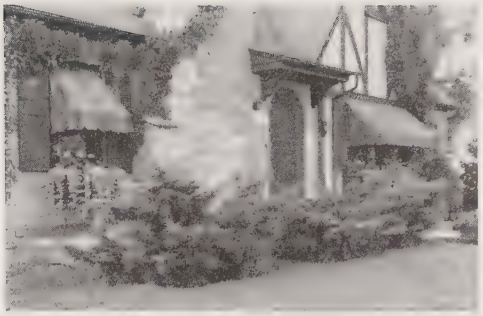
With houses of modern design Evergreens are always appropriate. A few Upright growers at proper points to give accent to the planting, and low growers among the Junipers and Yews to tie the whole house gracefully to its surroundings.

In choosing Evergreens for foundations it is important to avoid those types which will quickly outgrow and overcome their surroundings. Confine the larger planting to Junipers, Yews, and similar trees and you will not need to remove the planting in a few years' time.

This home has a full southern exposure, which with its bright white surfaces reflect considerable heat. In such locations Junipers are the best selection as they are able to survive excessive extremes of temperature.

The severe lines of a brick house can be softened most appropriately with Evergreens. Tall growers can be composed of Junipers, Arborvitaes and Yews. Low specimens of Junipers or Yews, of any appropriate color or variety.

In the landscape treatment of public buildings, such as this school house, it is sometimes advisable to confine the planting area to entrances and to the corners of buildings. Large buildings need masses of trees, as in this instance there are at least one-half dozen tall growers, and perhaps eight or ten low growing forms.



This is a type of home which is close to the ground where it is necessary to confine the planting materials to low growing types. In this instance, the most of the planting is composed of Pfitzer Junipers, which are kept trimmed into low bushy form.

With houses of stone and brick Evergreens are particularly appropriate. With a low porch and steps as in this home, the Mugho Pine kept trimmed low makes an attractive feature.

This planting shows a good choice of material and an interesting variation of color. The low trees of purplish shade are the Andorra Juniper. The two trimmed blue specimens are the Silver Junipers. The balance of the planting is made up of assorted Yews and low growing forms of Junipers.

Simple plantings are generally most pleasing. The two trees in this group are Cannart Junipers, while the two specimens beneath the windows are Pfitzer Junipers.

There is a striking contrast in these two pictures. The addition of a few Evergreens and other plant materials properly arranged in an artistic manner greatly enhances the appearance, as well as the value of this modest home.

OTHER USES

Large buildings located in rural areas offer many opportunities for the use of Evergreens.

IN THE various sketches on pages 35 and 36 of this catalog will be found suggestions for some of the many ways in which Evergreens may be utilized in landscape work. On this and the opposite page we have shown a number of pictures of actual plantings as suggestions to our customers who may wish to add various Evergreen features to their grounds. Where circumstances permit, it is generally advisable to employ a landscape architect or landscape gardener to assist in any extensive landscape developments. His assistance will help planters to avoid many errors through improper choice of materials and poorly arranged plantings. However, these pictures we feel will perhaps benefit planters who may for some reason wish to carry out their own ideas in landscape gardening. There are thousands of published books and pamphlets, as well as catalogs of nurserymen, which give exhaustive information. Very likely your own public library will contain books which will be found valuable for certain phases of landscape development.

In addition to the actual arrangement of the trees in the planting, there are, of course, other important matters to consider such as the ultimate development of a tree under certain planting conditions. Throughout this catalog we have made an effort to offer descriptions which will enable anyone to select trees most appropriate.

For use at entrances where first impressions are made, Evergreens add a colorful and lively interest, particularly during the winter months when other trees have lost their leaves.

Mixed with hardwood trees Evergreens create a cheerful and attractive aspect in the woodland area.

Wherever there is need to cover a bank or for a hillside planting, Evergreens fill this need admirably. For such purposes the types of Junipers as listed on pages 9 and 14 are the proper varieties to use.

This is a rather unusual use for Evergreens which will not be met with in many grounds but it is of sufficient interest perhaps suggesting other similar uses. Along the stone wall is a bank of Junipers mostly composed of Pfitzer Junipers.

FOR EVERGREENS

IN ADDITION, we wish to call attention to the information as given on page 34 of this catalog, which we feel will be of further help in the proper choice of various trees for different purposes.

In considering the choice of material, planters should make an effort to determine the suitability of certain types of trees for various locations, bearing in mind the conditions of moisture, soil, drainage, exposure and proximity to other plantings and buildings. Certain trees will bear crowding, while others will not. It is also important to remember that only a few families of Evergreens will survive dense shade, or even partial shade for any length of time.

The best suggestions for a shady location, such as under other trees, or on the north side of buildings, are the Yews of all types and the Hemlocks. Other trees which seem to survive a certain amount of shade are such trees as Pfitzer Juniper and Douglas Fir.

Because of their persistent foliage, Evergreens are ideal for permanent screens against adjacent unsightly views. They also make ideal subjects for covering hillsides, heavy backgrounds, windbreaks and in similar uses around extensive grounds. For this type of use it is important, of course, to select those trees among the Pines, Firs and Spruces which will develop the type of growth necessary for satisfactory results.

White Pines such as these specimens, Spruces, Firs and Cedars are all suitable for screens and borders.

This is a vista as seen from the offices of the Hill Nursery. A planting which has been maintained for about 25 years, completely screens the various nursery buildings and affords a pleasant view when seen from the highway.

In limited spaces where screens or informal hedges may be desired, the American Arborvitae or other types such as Upright Junipers will serve the purpose.

A winter's drive through Highland Park in Rochester, New York, is no less interesting than the same road in summer. It is winter that makes us appreciate Evergreens. When other trees have lost their leaves and stand shivering in the cold and snow, the warm green colors of the Evergreens give cheer and color to the winter landscape.

FORMULA FOR SUCCESS WITH EVERGREENS

1. Buy Well Grown Trees 2. Chosen for their Correct Use 3. Plant Carefully 4. At the Right Time 5. Fertilize, 6. Water and 7. Cultivate

The Planting Season

IN THE northern states there are two well defined periods for the successful planting of Evergreen trees, especially when trees are removed from a nursery and transported some distance. The work should be done during a few weeks in the Spring and a few weeks in the Fall. The exact period depends upon weather conditions and the latitude where the planting is to be done.

In the latitude of Chicago and localities of similar climate, it is usually the first of April before the frost is out of the ground. Some years planting can begin the latter part of March. The season continues until about the 15th to 20th of May by which time in usual seasons the trees have started to make their new growth and cannot then be moved without some damage in breaking off some of the new buds and giving the tree a shock from which it does not easily recover. It is, therefore, generally speaking, best to confine spring planting from about April 1st to May 15th to 20th.

The fall planting season has many advantages. More and more people are taking advantage of the long fall season to transplant and to rearrange their ground. The fall planting season usually begins about the middle of September, sometimes earlier, and continues until the ground freezes, which is usually around the end of November. After the ground freezes, it is difficult to dig the holes and get the dirt packed in around the tree, so that we do not recommend planting after the ground has frozen over. Late September and early October is the ideal time for fall planting. When planted early enough, the trees make some new root growth before Winter. Then, of course, they are in the ground and ready to grow with the first beginning of Spring.

While it is important to keep in mind the proper planting season, it is of greater importance that the transplanting be properly done to move the tree with the least possible shock and to insure satisfactory results.

Planting Instructions

WHEN received from the nursery most Evergreens in sizes suitable for landscape use are handled with a ball of earth which is securely tied in burlap.

The term "Balled and Burlapped" means that the tree is dug from the nursery soil with the earth remaining undisturbed about the roots of the tree. The earth ball is securely wrapped in burlap and tied with stout rope. The tops of all except the small trees are tied up to prevent injury to the branches. This method practically insures safe handling and very little shock to the tree in moving.

It is advisable to plant your Evergreens as soon as they are received. If impossible to do this, they will keep for several days in good condition if earth balls are kept wet. If unable to plant at once, submerge each earth ball in a tub of water for a few minutes. Then stand the tree in a place out of the wind.

Leave the limbs tied up and the burlap on the roots until after the trees are planted.

Dig the holes wide and deep enough to easily admit the earth ball. Set the tree straight, and two inches deeper than it stood in the nursery. (You can tell by the soil line on the stem.)

Tramp the dirt in firmly, bearing your whole weight to pack it in tight. Leave the burlap around the earth ball, but cut the string and lay back the burlap as shown in sketch. (The burlap helps to anchor the tree and soon rots away.) When the hole is two-thirds filled, flood with water and then draw in enough loose dirt to mound up the hole and form a mulch.

After the tree is planted, unwind the string from top and carefully straighten out the branches.

(Special instructions are furnished for the planting of small trees, not balled and burlapped.)

After the Planting

THE planting instructions as outlined above do not include any suggestions for the use of fertilizers, special soil preparation or the use of peat moss, all of which are most beneficial in providing planting conditions to insure the greatest satisfaction in planting.

Soil Requirements

SPACE does not permit a detailed discussion of soils, but we can make a few general observations which we feel will be helpful. In general, we may say that a loose sandy loam, well drained, is the ideal soil for most Evergreens. Subsoil which has been taken out in excavating basements or soil which is mixed with the trash of building operations and which is frequently found around new homes should be dug out and good soil brought in.

Very heavy stiff clay soil could be mixed with sand or peat moss to make it more porous, to give better drainage and allow the roots to more easily reach out into the ground.

Except in the case of a very few species, Evergreens will not grow where the soil is wet, soggy or poorly drained. If poor drainage exists, the soil should be dug out to a depth of at least two feet and some coarse material filled in so that the water will not stand about the roots.

Do not expect Evergreens to do well in soil that has been packed hard and not cultivated for many years. It is better that such soil be replaced with good top soil.

Where soil is very shallow with rock close to the surface, there is not much opportunity for Evergreens to grow.

Use of Peat Moss

IN RECENT YEARS, peat moss has become extensively used in the transplanting of Evergreens. This is a form of peat produced through a partial decay of various mosses. In former years, the best peat for horticultural uses came from Sweden and Germany, but domestic peat must now be used. Unfortunately, not all domestic peat is suitable for horticultural use.

Good peat moss will hold seven times its own weight in water, in contrast to good garden soil which will absorb only one half its dry weight in moisture. Peat moss is the greatest reservoir known for retaining moisture in the soil when it is mixed with the soil. We recommend mixing peat with soil at the rate of one fourth peat moss and three fourths good top soil. Mix this together thoroughly and use this mixture to fill in when planting Evergreens. This is particularly helpful when the soil is heavy and packs hard.

Peat moss is very beneficial in promoting root growth and when used mixed with soil as mentioned above, it enables the new roots to form very rapidly and assists the tree to become quickly established. Many landscape gardeners make it standard practice to include peat moss in all of their plantings, and we feel that its use will well repay anyone for the small added expense. Peat moss is not a fertilizer, but it has many other benefits as briefly outlined above.

Fertilizer for Evergreens

ALMOST all fertilizers, regardless of origin or chemical analysis, are of value to Evergreens only insofar as they contain and make easily available the following materials: "Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid and Potash." Analysis of fertilizers is always stated in this order. Thus the 10–8–6 analysis means 10% nitrogen, 8% phosphoric acid and 6% potash.

This fertilizer will benefit old plantings which have become neglected and will also insure from the start good thrifty growth on new plantings.

Natural Manure

WHERE available, well composted cattle manure is excellent for use with Evergreens, and if it has been standing two or three years and has been composted, it is safe to mix with the soil at time of planting.

Liquid Manure

WHERE trees are in a very weakened condition, they may sometimes be revived with liquid manure. This is made by immersing a bag of cattle manure in a barrel of water, leaving it there for several days. This can then be drawn off and applied to trees in a very weakened condition, often reviving trees that appear to be nearly dead.

There are, of course, other fertilizers in addition to those mentioned, but it should be borne in mind that application of fertilizer should so far as possible contain all of the necessary elements rather than some fertilizer which contains only one of the ingredients beneficial to growth. In general, however, fertilizer which is high in nitrogen will be of greatest benefit to Evergreens.

Lime is not a fertilizer, but some types of soils might require the application of lime, then usually mixed with compost.

Watering Evergreens

AT TIME of planting, Evergreens must be thoroughly watered and also at frequent intervals until such time as the trees are thoroughly established. Naturally, in periods of extreme drouth when the subsoil becomes dry, they will also require water. It is better to water thoroughly at less frequent intervals. A good way is to remove the nozzle from the garden hose, letting it run slowly until the ground will not absorb any more water. Deep watering is the only kind of watering that will do any permanent good to the tree. Frequent light watering of the first two or three inches of the soil around the tree does more harm than good, as this causes the roots of the tree to grow upward to seek the moisture and makes the tree more easily damaged when drouth occurs.

There is no one rule to be followed in watering. Where the soil conditions are favorable and the trees have been planted in peat moss or in a type of soil which easily retains moisture naturally, the trees will require less frequent attention.

There is no doubt that rain water is ideal when available, but hydrant water, unless it is highly charged with minerals or is extremely cold, will do no harm.

Do not water the tops of trees when the sun is shining, but rinse off the tops occasionally in the evening, removing the dust and the loose soot. In many localities where there is much sulphur or other gas in the air or where a great deal of oil and soot accumulates on the trees, the successful raising of Evergreens is out of the question.

In conclusion, it may be said that more trees die from lack of water than from any other cause.

How to Prune Evergreens

We prune Evergreens for any of the several following reasons:

To keep the tree within certain limits of size.
To remove any diseased or injured part of the tree.
To shape the tree into some special form.
To invigorate a weak tree.

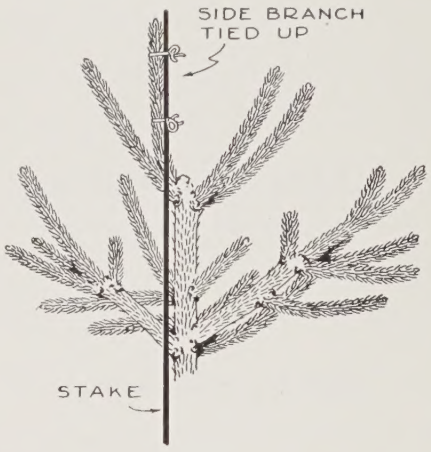
Most plantings of Evergreens around small homes are done in confined areas, around buildings, small gardens and similar places, so that it becomes essential to keep the trees within certain bounds. The first consideration, of course, is to choose trees which are more nearly suited by natural growth to the planting being done, and then to keep them, through pruning, in a thrifty, vigorous and attractive form.

There is a tendency among some planters to neglect pruning entirely and among others to prune too severely and thereby create an artificial looking tree. The ideal procedure is to find a medium course.

The actual method of pruning varies with different species of Evergreens. Such Evergreen families as Junipers, Hemlocks, Yews and Arborvitaes, which are made up of softer foliage usually with numerous stems and thick branches, can be readily pruned and cut without much consideration to the location of buds or injury to the symmetry of the tree. The pruning of such trees can be carried on any time during the late spring and early part of the summer, either with a pruning knife or shears. It is, naturally, better practice to take care of this pruning once or twice during each season rather than to neglect the matter entirely for a number of years and then expect to bring the tree back into form all at once. Sometimes trees which have been too long neglected cannot ever be developed into nice specimens.

In the pruning of Pines, Firs and Spruces, one must follow a somewhat different method, keeping in mind the character of the branching habit of the tree. Trees of this type grow in whorls or layers. The pruning of this group of Evergreens is confined largely to correcting defects and of cutting back to make the tree more compact and dense in growth. To make the tree grow more dense, the pruning can usually be confined to removing a portion of the new growth, as shown in the sketch below.

In cutting the branches of Firs and Spruces, it is well to cut them at a point where there is a dormant bud, so that the little branch will be able to grow the following year from a new bud.



Repairing a Lost or Damaged Leader

Evergreens which grow with a main stem or trunk are sometimes injured through breaking the top. In repairing this loss, first select one of the side branches nearest the top of the tree which can be easily trained upward to start a new leader, as illustrated in this sketch. After a year or two the tree will show scarcely any sign of its defect.

Winter Care of Evergreens

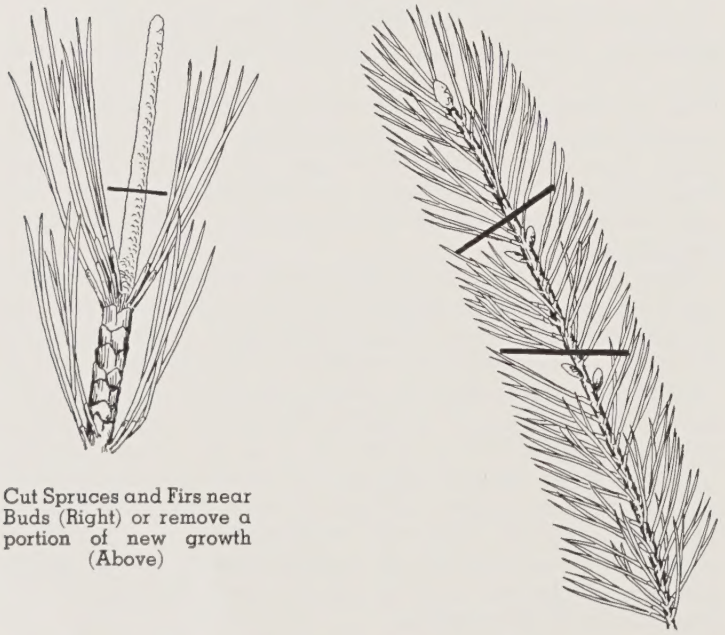
All of the various kinds of Evergreens which are presented in this catalog are hardy in the vicinity of northern Illinois. By "hardy" we mean that these trees have all been grown outdoors under open conditions without winter protection. Planters must rely in some measure on the advice of their nurserymen in selecting trees which may be considered dependable for their own climate. Many conditions have a bearing upon the so-called hardiness of Evergreens. Humidity, snowfall, wind-swept exposures and unusual extremes of heat or severe cold, naturally, govern results in a large measure.

It is always beneficial, but not absolutely necessary, to provide a mulch for your trees in the winter. This is usually applied late in the fall after the ground is frozen. This mulch can be of dry leaves, hay or old stable manure placed around the tree to a depth of several inches. This is especially valuable when the trees are planted in the fall.

There are some locations and some types of Evergreens which suffer from exposure to the southern sun during the late winter. If such damage occurs regularly on your trees, a great deal of protection can be afforded by placing a burlap screen on the sunny side of the tree during this period.

Cultivation

It is a good plan to start cultivation immediately after planting. This conserves the moisture in the ground and keeps grass and weeds from interfering with the growth and also improves the appearance of the planting. When cultivation is entirely neglected, the surface of the ground becomes hard and dry and the trees suffer. Keep a layer of good loose earth several inches deep around your trees for frequent cultivation with the hoe.



Cut Spruces and Firs near Buds (Right) or remove a portion of new growth (Above)

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